

THE
DESTRUCTION
OF
TROY,
THE
Third Book.

WHEREIN
Is shewed, how the City of *TROY* was
by *Priamus* Son of King *Laomedon*, re-edifi-
ed, and repaired, more strong, and better for-
tified, than ever it was before.

And how for the ravishment of Dame *Helen*,
Wife of King *Menelaus* of *Greece*, the said City was
totally destroyed, and *Priamus* with *Hector*, and all his
Sons slain, with many of their Nobles out of
number, as hereafter shall appear.



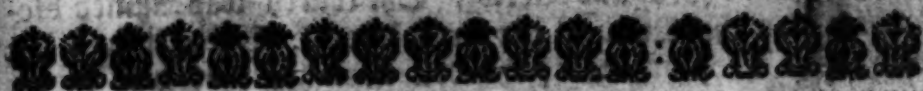
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THE
DESTRUCTION
OF
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Third Book

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THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY,

The Third Book.

CHAP. I.

How King *Priamus* re-edified the City of *Troy*, more strong then ever it was before: of his Sons and Daughters. And how after many Councels, he sent *Anthenor* and *Polidamas* into *Greece*, to demand his Sister *Exione*, that *Ajax* kept.

You have heard of the second Destruction of *Troy*, how *Hercules* had taken Prisoner *Priamus* the Sonne of King *Laomedon*, and put him in Prison. Nowbeit, *Dares* of *Frige* saith, that his father sent him to move warre in a strange Countrey, where he had ben long, therefore he was not at that viscomfiture. This *Priamus* had wedded a very noble Lady, Daughter of *Egyptus* King of *Thrace*, by whom hee had five Sons and three Daughters of great beauty. The first of his Sons was named *Hector*, the most worthy Knight of the world. The second Son was named *Paris*, and by surn-name *Alexander*, which was the fairest Ke. of the world, and the best drawer of a Bow. The third was cal-

Ied Delphebus hardy and discret. The fourth was named Helenus, a man that knew all the Arts liberal. The first and last was called Troilus, one of the best Knights that was in his time.

Virgil recounteth, he had two other Sons by his Wife; the one was named Polydorus. This Polidorus was sent by King Priamus with great plenty of Gold, unto a King his friend, to have aid against the Greeks. But this King seeing that King Priamus was in strife against the Greeks, and also being moved with covetousnesse, slew Polydorus, and buried him in the Isle of the Sea. The other Son was named Gannimedes, whom Jupiter stole away, and made him his Bottle carrier, instead of Hebe the Daughter of Juno, whom hee put out of that office. The eldest Daughter of King Priamus was named Creusa, who was Wife to Eneus: This Eneus was Son of Anchyses, and Venus, of Numedia. The second Daughter was named Cassandra, shee was a noble Virgin, learned with Sciences, and knew things that were to come. The third was named Polixena she was the fairest Daughter, that was known in all the world. Besides their Children heretofore rehearsed, King Priamus had thirty bastard Sons, by divers women, that were valiant Knights, and hardy.

When King Priamus, was in a strange Country, very much employed in the profession of Warre, together with his Queen and Children; Tydings came to him that the King Laomedon his Father, was slain, his City destroyed, his noble men put to death, their Daughters brought into servitude, and also his Sister Exione.

At these sorrowful tydings hee was grieved, wept abundantly, and made many lamentations. He left the Siege, finished his Warre, and returned hastily to Troy: and when hee found it destroyed, he began to make great sorrow. Then hee re-fortified the City, so strong, that he never ought to doubt his enemies; and did inclose it with Walls and great Towers of Marble. The City was so great that the circuit was three daies journey. And at that time was none in all the World so great, nor so fair.

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In this City were six Gates: the one was named Dardane, the second Timbria, the third Helias, the fourth Cletas, the fifth Troyen, and the sixth Antenorides. The Gates were great and strong. And there were in the City rich Palaces without number, the fairest that ever were, with houles, rich and well compassed. There were in many parts of the City, divers fair places, for the Citizens to sport in. In this City dwelt men of all Crafts, and Merchants that went and came in traffick from all parts of the world. In the middle of it ran a River, named Paucus, which bare Ships that did bring great profit unto the Citizens.

When the City was finished, King Priamus did cause to come all the Inhabitants of the Countrey thereabouts, and made them dwell in the City, and there came so many, that there was never City better furnished with brave Nobility, and Citizens, then it was. There were found many Games, as the Chesse-play, the Tables and Dice, with divers other Games. In the open place of the City, upon a Rock, King Priamus did build his rich Palace, named Iliou: that was one of the richest and strongest in all the world. It was of height five hundred paces, besides the height of the Towers, whereof there was great plenty, so high, as it seemed to them that saw them from farre, they reacht the Heaven. And in this Palace King Priamus did make the richest Hall that was at that time in all the World: Within which was his Throne, and the Table where, upon he did eat, and held his estate among his Nobles, Princes, Lords and Barons: was of gold and silver, precious stones, and of Ivory.

In this Hall, at one corner, was an Altar of Gold with precious stones, consecrated in the name and worship of Jupiter their God: unto which Altar, men went up twenty steps: upon the Altar was the Image of Jupiter, fifteen feet high: all garnished with precious stones. For in that God Jupiter was all the stedfast hope and trust of King Priamus, to hold his reign long, and in prosperitie.

When he saw that he had so fair a City, strong, and well furnished with people, and so wealthy of goods: he began to con-

ceive some displeasure, at the wrongs the Greeks had done unto him, and thought how he might revenge him. He assembled all his Nobles, and held a Court. At this Court Hector his eldest Son was absent, for he was in the parts of Pannonia, in the affairs of his Father: forasmuch as Pannonia was subject to King Priamus. When King Priamus saw all his Noble Pers assembled before him, he began to speak in this manner. O men, and friends that be partners of my great injuries, done by the Greeks, for so little a cause, ye know the Greeks, came into this Country, and have cruelly slain your Parents and Friends as well as mine. Also how they have taken away captive, and held in servitude Exione my Sister so fair and Noble: yet they hold her as a common Woman. Ye know how they have battered down this famous City, overthrow the Walls, the Palaces and Houses, to the very foundation: and have born away the great riches whereof the City was full. For these things, I think it should be reason that by the help of our Gods, who resist those that be insolent and proud, wee altogether by a common accord should take vengeance of those injuries. Ye know what a City we have, and how it is peopled with men of Arms, and garnished with all manner of riches.

And likewise ye know, the Alliances wee have with many great Princes, who will assist us if need bee. Wherefore wee think it will be good for us, to take revenge of this shame. Yet forasmuch as the adventures of the Wars be very doubtful and dangerous, and that no man knoweth what may come thereof: (though the injurie be great, and that they hold my Sister in so great dishonour) yet will I not begin the Warre: But first if ye think good, I will send the most prudent man I have, to pray and require them that they will restore again my Sister Exione: and I will be content to pardon all the other injuries.

When the King had thus finished his speeches, all praised his advise. And then King Priamus immediately called one of his Princes, named Antenor, and most earnestly desired him with gentle perswasions, that he would enterprize this Embassage forthwith into Greece. Antenor with all humility answered him, he was alwayes ready to do his good pleasure. Then was there

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there a Ship made ready, and all necessaries, for to bring Anthenor into Greece. He entred into the Ship, and his men, and sailed so long, that they arrived at the Port of Thessalie, where was by adventure, the King Peleus who received the Prince Anthenor joyfully: and demanded of him wherefore he was come into those parts: Anthenor made answer in this manner: Sir I am a Messenger of the King Priamus, that hath sent and commanded me to say unto you, that he is well remembered of the great injuries you and other have done him, that for so little cause have slain his Father, destroyed his people, some dead, and some in servitude. And that is worse, to hold his Sister as a Concubine. And so far as much as ye are a man of great discretion, the King my Lord wisheth and warneth you, that from henceforth you cease the rage and the great slanders that may come for this cause, that all good men ought to eschew to their power: and that his Sister be safely delivered again unto him: and he will pardon the residue, as a thing that never had hapened.

When the King Peleus heard the Prince Anthenor so speak, he chafed with him in great anger, and began to blame King Priamus, that his wit was so light. After menaced Anthenor, and commanded him he should presently depart his Land: for if he tarried long there, he would slay him, with great torment.

Anthenor tarried not long, but entred into his Ship, without taking leave of King Peleus, and sailed so farre by Sea, that he arrived at Salamine, where the King Thelamon sojourned. Then Anthenor went unto him and declared unto him the cause of his coming in this manner. Sir (said he) the King Priamus, requesteth your Noblenesse, that his Sister Exione whom you hold in service so foully, ye would restore unto him. For it is not seemely unto your glory, to use so the Daughter and Sister of a King, and that is issued of a more noble Linage then you be. In case you will restore to him his Sister, he will hold all things as not done, as well the damages as the dishonours, that by you and other have been done unto him.

When King Thelamon heard Anthenor so speak, he began to

to waxe passing angry, and answered to him very fiercely: Friend whatsoeuer thou be, I haue much marvel of the simplicity of thy King, to whom I beare no kinship neither hee to mee. Therefore I ought not to hearken unto his request. Thy King ought to know that I and others haue been there to revenge an injury, that his Father Laomedon did to some of our friends. Forasmuch as I first entred into Troy with great effusion of my blood, Exile of whom thou speakest, was given unto mee for the guerdon of my victory, to do with her my will.

And forasmuch as she is so well to my pleasure as shee that is of great beauty, it is not to mee so light a thing to deliuer again a thing that is so delightful, which I haue conquered with so great pain and danger. But thou shalt say to thy King, that he shall neuer recover her, but by the point of the Sword: and I repute thee for a fool, that wouldest enterprize this message, wherein lyeth thy great peril: for thou art come among people that vehemently hate thee: therefore go thy way hastily out of this Country. For if thou abide, I will make thee dye a cruel and hateful death.

When Anthonor heard Thelamon so speak, he entred hastily into his Ship, and sailed so farre, that he arriued in Thelaly where King Castor and King Pollux his brother sojourned. He went ashore from his ship, and declared his message, like as he had done to the other. And the King answered to him in great ire. Friend (what art) I will that thou know, we thinke not to haue injured King Priamus without cause: for it is so that King Laomedon his father began the folly, wherefore he was slain. For he wronged first the Nobles of Greece, and therefore we desire more the evil of thy King Priamus, then his peace. And it seemeth well that he had not thee in any good reckning when he sent thee hither to do his message: wherefore I with thee, see that thou abide not long here, for if thou depart not presently, thou shalt dye villainously. Then Anthonor departed without leaue, and entred into his Ship, and sailed till he came to Pilon, where the Duke Nestor sojourned, with a great company of Noblemen. Anthonor went to him, and said, he was a Messenger of the King Priamus, and told to him

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him his message, as he had said to the other before.

And if the other were angry, this Nestor chafed more in himself against Antenor, and said unto him, Ha, ha, vile varlet, who made thee say such things before me? Surely if it were not, that my noblenesse hindzeth me, I would cause thy tongue to be plucked out of thy head, and in dispiight of thy King, I would by force of Woyle cause to draw thy members one from another. So thy way hastily out of my sight, or by my Gods, I will cause to be done unto thee all that I have said.

Then Antenor was all abashed, at the horrible words of Duke Nestor, and doubting the furie of his Tyranny, returned to Sea, and set on to Troy-ward. But he had not been long on the Sea, till a great Tempest arose, and the air began to waxe darke, to rain and to thunder, and there arose great winds contrary, and waxed thick and horrible, and his Ship was boyn on the waxes, one time high and another time low, in great peril, there was not a man in the ship, but supposed to dye, and in these perils were they thre daies, and on the fourth, the Tempest ceased, and the air waxed all clear, and became peaceable.

Then they comforted themselves, and sailed so farre that they came to the port of Troy, and went streight to their Temples, to give thanks to their Gods for that they had escaped so many perils. And after Antenor, went with a great company of Noble men before King Priamus, and when all the Barons were assembled, and all the Sons of the King present, then Antenor told all by order, what he had done in Greece, like as it is contained heretofore.

At these tydings was King Priamus sore troubled, for the opprobrious speeches offered to his messenger in Greece. And then he had no more hope nor trust to recover his Sister.

CHAP. II.

How King Priamus assembled all his Barons, to know whom he might send to Greece to get again his Sister Exion. How Hektor answered: and of his good Councel: how Paris declared to his Father, the Vision of the Goddesse Venus.

King Priamus being assured of the hate of the Greeks, and by no fair means he could recover his sister, he was minded

with great ire; and thought he would send a great Navy into Greece, to hurt and damage the Greeks. Alas King Priamus, tell me what misadventure is this, that hath given to thee so great hardnesse of courage, to cast out thy self from thy wealth and rest: Why mayest not thou refrain thy first movings, of thy courage: although it was not in thy puissance, yet thou oughtest to have good counsell, for men say commonly: Some man thinketh to revenge his sorrow, and he increaseth it.

It had been a worse sure thing to them, to have remembered the Proverb that saith, he that sitteth well, let him not remove. Or else, he that is well at ease, let him bide therein. All things may be suffered save wealth: a man that goeth upon plain ground, hath nothing to stumble at. In this manner King Priamus thought long, and after he assembled on a day all his Noble men, in his Palace, of Ilium, said unto them, We know how by your counsell Anchises was sent into Greece, to recover Exione by fair means: ye knew also, how that he is returned and come back, and also what wrongs he hath found. And it seemeth the Greeks make little account of the injuries they have done unto us, at least they by their words repent them not, and threaten us more strongly then ever they did. God forbid, that ever it should come unto us, like as they menace. But I pray the Gods to give us power to revenge us to their losse. For thus seemeth, that we are more puissant then they are, and have the most surest City, and the best furnished, in the World: also we have great Lords very plenty all about us, to help and aid us at our need: for conclusion, we have the puissance to hurt and damage our enemies in many maners, and valour to defend us from them. And it should be good, to show them what puissance we have, to grieve them withal. If you think it good, we will send our men secretly, that shall do to them great damage, ere they should be ready for to defend themselves. And for that ye ought every one to employ your selves to take vengeance of these injuries, and that ye have no doubt for any thing, in as much as they had the first victory: for it happeneth oftentimes that the Conquerors be vanquished of them that were vanquished.

Then all that were present, allowed the advice of the King
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and offered every man to employ themselves to the same with all the power they could, whereat King Priamus had great joy. And after that he had given them thanks, hee let every man depart home to their own houses, excepting his Sons legitimate, and the Bastards whom he maintained in his Palace, and told to them his complaint of the Greeks, with weeping tears in this manner: My Sons, ye have in your memory the death of your Grandfather, the servitude of your Aunt Eriose, that they hold in the manner of a common woman, and you be so puissant that reason should instruct you, to employ your selves to revenge this great injury and shame. And if this move you not thereto, yet you ought to do it, to satisfie my Will and pleasure: for I am ready to dye for sorrow and anguish, which yee ought and are bound to revenge to your power, that have caused you so well to be nourished and brought forth. And thou Hector, my right dear Son, that art the eldest of thy Brethren, the most wise and strong. I pray thee first, that thou put in execution this my Will. And that thou be Duke and Prince to thy Brethren in this work, and all the other will obey gladly unto thee. And in like manner shall all they do of this Realm, for the great Powerelle they know in thee. And know, that from this day forth I discharge my self of all this work, and put it upon thee that art the most strong to maintain battels: for I am ancient, and cannot from henceforth help my self, so well as I was wont to do.

To these words answered Hector sweetly, saying, my father, and dear Sovereigne Lord, there is none of all your sons; but that it seemeth to him a thing humane, to desire vengeance of these injuries, and to us that be of high noblenesse a little injury ought to be great. It is so, that as the quality of the person groweth, so diminisheth, to ought the quality of the injury. If we be desirous to take vengeance of our injuries, we forsake not nor leave the nature of men: for in like manner the dumb Beasts do, and Nature it self teacheth them thereto, My dear Lord and Father, there is none of all your Sonnes that ought more to desire the vengeance of the injury and death of our Lord and Grandfather, then I that am the eldest. But I will (if it please you) that ye consider in this enterprise, not onely the be-

gining, but the middle and the end, to what peril we may come hereafter: For otherwhile, little profit some things will be, that come to an evil end.

Then mee thinketh that it is much more allowable for a man to abstain from things whereof the ends are dangerous, and whereof may come more evil then good: For any thing is not to be said fortunate, untill the time that it come unto a good end. I say not these things for any evil meaning of Cowardise: onely to the end that ye begin not any thing, that you have in your heart, to put in practise, but first ye bee well counselled, and with good advisement.

We know that all Affrick and Europe, be Subjects unto the Greeks. They be furnished with Knights, hardy and marvailous. Surely this day, the strength of us is not to be compared unto them, in valeur. Wherefore, if we begin the wars against them, we might easily come to a mischievous end. We that be in so great rest amongst our selves, what shall we seek to trouble our prosperity and wel-fare? Exione is not of such high price, that it behobeth all us to put us in danger of death for her: She hath been long time there. It were better that she spend forth her time, who I think hath but little time to live, then we should put us all into such perils. And meekly I beseech you, not to suppose that I say these things for Cowardise: But I doubt the chances of Fortune, and least that under the shadow of this thing, she confound and destroy our great Seignior: and at least we should begin things that we ought to leave for to eschew more mischief.

When Hector had made an end of this answer, Paris was nothing content therewith: he stood upon his feet: and said, My dear Lord, I beseech you, to hear mee speak, to what end you may come, if you once begin the War against the Greeks. Bee not we garnished with mighty and noble Chivalry as they bee: Surely we be, that in the world is none that may discomfit us: therefore begin ye boldly that enterprize that ye have thought of, and send some of your Ships, and people to go into Greece, to take their people, and damage the Countrey. And if it please you to lend mee, I will do it with a good will, for I am perswaded,

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if ye send mee, I shall do great damage unto the Greeke, and I will take away some noble Lady of Greece, and bring her with mee into this Realm, and by commutation of her, you may recover your sister Exione. If you will understand and know how I am perswaded of this thing: I will tell you, the Gods have promised it to mee. It happened to mee of late (saide Paris) that by your commandement I was in the lesser India, at the beginning of the Summer, and upon a Friday I went to hunt in a Forrest very early, and that morning I found nothing that turned mee to any pleasure: and after mid-day, I found a great Hart, that I put to the flight, so swiftly, that I left all my company behind: and followed the Hart close, into the most desert place of the Forrest, which was named Ida. And so long I followed him, that I came unto a place, passing obscure, then I saw the Hart no more, that I chased. I felt then my self soze weary, and my Horse also, that could no further go. So I lighted, and tyed my Horse to a Tree, and laid mee down upon the Grasse, and put under my head my Bow, in stead of a Pillow, and fell asleep. Then came to mee in a vision, the God Mercurie, and in his company thre Goddesses: Venus, Pallas and Juno. He left the Goddesses a little from mee, and after he approached and said unto mee in this manner: Paris, I have brought these thre Goddesses unto thee: for a great controuersie, that is fallen betwéen them. They have chosen thee to be iudge and to determine after thy will. Their controuersie is thus, that as they did eat the other day together in a place, suddenly was cast among them an Apple, of so marvailous fairness, that never was seen one such before amongst them. And there was written about this Apple in Greekish language: Bee it given to the Fairest. So each of them would have it, by any means in the world: saying each of them to be more faire then the other, so they could not agree.

Wherefore they have put it to thy Judgement, and each of them promisseth thee a gift for thy reward, that thou shalt have without fail, for the Judgement of the Apple. If thou iudge that Juno be the fairest, she will make thee the most noble man in the World. If thou iudge for Pallas, she shall make thee the

most wisest man of the world in all Sciences. If thou judge that Venus be the fairest, he shall give thee the most noble Lady in all Greece. When I heard Mercurius thus speak, I said unto him, that I could not give true judgement, unlesse I saw them all naked before mee, to see the fashions of their bodies, the better, to give a true judgement. Then incontinent Mercurius did cause them to unloath themselves, and then I beheld them long, and mee thought all three passing fair: but yet mee seemed that Venus exceeded the beauty of the other: therefore I judged that the Apple appertained to her. Then Venus greatly rejoycing at my judgement, confirmed unto mee the promise that Mercurius had made before in the favour of her: and after I awoke, I wene ye then (my dear father,) that the Gods said of any thing they promise: Nay verily. I say to you still, it is best that ye send mee into Greece, that you may have joy of that I shall do there.

After Paris, spake Deiphebus: My dear Lord, if in all the works that men begin, should be advised ever in the events of things that might happen, they should never enterprise nor do valiant acts by hardinesse.

If the labourers would leave to sow the Land, for the Seed which the birds pick up, they should never labour. Therefore (dear father) let us make ready for to send into Greece your Ships. We may not believe better counsel then that which Paris hath given unto you: For if he bring any noble Lady from thence, ye may easily peele her back again, to recover your Sister Exione, for whom we all suffer shame enough. After this spake Helonius, the fourth Son of King Priamus thus: O, ha, right puissant King, and right Sovereign over us, your most humble Subjects, and obedient Sons. Beware that covetousnesse of vengeance put in you such danger as lyeth hereby. We know well how I understand the things future and to come as we have proved many times without finding fault: the Gods forbid, that ever it come to passe, that Paris should be sent into Greece: If by know ye, that if ever he go to make any assault upon them, ye shall see this honourable City destroyed by the Greeks, the Trojans slain, and all your Children. Therefore
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will waite your self from these things, whereof the end shall bee great desolation, with death, to your self, your Wife, and wife that be your Sons cannot escape. For if Paris go into Greece, all these evils will come thereof.

When the King heard Heleus thus speak, hee was abashed, and began to countenance more of the matter, and held his peace and spake not of a good space: to wit all the other. Then arose up Troilus, the youngest Son of King Priamus, and began to speak in this manner. O Noble men and hardy, how are ye abashed for the words of this Cowardly Priest: Is it not the custome of Priests for to dread the battels, to love good cheer, and pleasures, and to fill their bellies with Wines and Meats: Who is he that boldebeth any man can knowe the things to come unlesse the Gods do shew it him by Revelation: It is but folly to tarry upon this, or to beleve such things. If Heleus bee affraid, let him go into the Temple, and sing Divine Service, and let the other take revenge of their injurious wrongs by force of Arms. O Gene Lord and Father, wherefore art thou so troubled with these words: Send thy Ships into Greece, and thy Knights wise and hardy, that may make requital to the Greeks, for their injuries they have done unto us. All they that heard Troilus thus speak, commended him, saying: he had very well spoken. And thus finished their Parliament and went to Dinner.

After Dinner, King Priamus called Paris, and Deiphobus, and gave them commandement expressly, that they should ride into the parts of Pannonie, to fetch and assemble valiant Kings, and to take them into Greece. And the same day Paris and Deiphobus departed from Troy, to accomplish the will of their Father. The day following, the King assembled to counceill, all the Citizens of Troy, and said unto them. O my loving friends and true Citizens, ye all knowe how notoriously the Greeks, by their pride and insolence have done unto us great wrongs, and damages, as it is well known, to the whole world. And ye know also how they hold my Sister Exione in servitude, wherefore I live in great sorrow: and also ye may remember, how I sent Antenor into Greece, that hath done nothing: wherefore my sorrow

sorrow is doubled. Forasmuch as I have purposed to send my Son Paris, with men of Arms into Greece, for to assail our enemies by strength, and to do them great damages, and to assay if they can take any noble Lady of Greece, and send her into this City: that by the commutation of her, I might get again my Sister Exione: And because I will not begin this thing, but that it may come to your knowledge first, I pray you, that you give to mee your advice: For without you, I will not proceed any further, forasmuch as it toucheth you as well as mee.

When the King had thus finished his speeches, and each man silent a great while: then stood up a Knight named Pantheus, that was the Son of Deuphrobe the Philosopher, and said: O noble King, as I am your Servant and Vassal, I will declare unto you my advice in this matter: Truly, as a Vassal and subject is bound to counsel his Lord, Ye have had good knowledge of Deuphrobe, the great Philosopher, my Father, who lived in this City, more then ninescore and ten years, and was so wise in Philosophy, that he knew of things to come hereafter: he said unto mee many times, and affirmed for truth, that if Paris your Son went into Greece to take any noble Lady by violence, this famous City should bee destroyed and burnt to ashes by the Greeks, and that ye and all yours shall bee cruelly slain. Therefore wise and vertuous King, please it your Noblenesse to hear my words, and beleve what the wise men have said, do not persevere in your opinion. Therefore will ye seek to intray the good estates of your rest, and put your tranquillity under the dangerous adventures of Fortune: Leave this, and dissuade your self from this jeopardy: and finish your life in rest happily, and suffer not Paris to go into Greece in Arms. But if ye will proceed send some other and not Paris.

At these words of Pantheus, grew and arose great murmuring. Some approued the Propheties of Deuphrobe the Philosopher, and some held it as a Fable, which were of the greatest number, insomuch that by consent of the most part, Paris was appointed to go into Greece with men of Arms, so the Parliament finished, and each man went home, to his particular place.

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When this conclusion was known to Cassandra, Daughter of King Priamus, she began to make so great sorrow, as if shee had been frantick, saying: O noble City of Troy what Fairy hath moved thee to be brought to such perils, for which thou shalt in short time be overthrowne and destroyed unto the ground? O Queen Hecuba, for what sin hast thou deserved the death of thy Childzen, which shall be horrible, wherefore with-holdest thou not Paris from going into Greece? Which shall be the cause of this evil adventure? And when shee had so cryed, shee went unto the King her father, and bowed in tears with weeping, desired him he would be perswaded to leave off his enterprise, saying: that she knew by her Science the great evils that were coming by this means. But neither for the dissuasions of Hector, nor the admonition of Cassandra, the King would change his purpose, nor for Helenus his Son, nor Pantheus.

CHAP. III.

How Paris and Deiphobus, Aeneas, Anthenor, and Polidamas, were sent into Greece: and how they ravished Helen out of the Temple of Venus, with many Prisoners and riches, and brought them to Troy, where Paris espoused Helen.

In the beginning of May, when the earth is adorned with divers flowers, Paris and Deiphobus returned from Pannonie, and brought with them three thousand Knights, hardy and wise. Then they made ready two and twenty great Ships, and laid in them all that was convenient for them. Then Priamus called Aeneas, Anthenor, and Polidamas, the Son of Anthenor, and commanded that they should go into Greece with Paris and Deiphobus, and they offered themselves with a good will. When they were all ready to take Shipping, Priamus spake unto them: I need not to use many words, for ye know well enough for what cause I send ye into Greece, and what just cause wee have to revenge the wrongs the Greeks have done unto us. But the principal cause is to recover my Sister Exione, that liveth in great thraldome. Wherefore I admonish you, that ye bend all your endeavours, that I may recover my Sister. And bee cer-
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tain, if ye want or need any succour, I will supply you with so great a strength, that the Greeks shall not be able to beat. And that in this voyage ye hold my Son Paris Captain of the Army of Eneas and Antenor.

After these words, Paris and all the other took leave of the King, and entered their Ships, and hoysed up sails, and recommended them to the guiding of Jupiter and Venus, and sailed so farre, that they arrived on the Coasts of Greece, in sailing about the Country, they met a Ship, in which was one of the greatest Kings of Greece, named Menelaus, going to the City of Epire, unto the Duke Nestor. This Menelaus was brother of Agamemnon, and married unto Queen Helen, that was the fairest Lady in the world: she was Sister of Castor and Pollux, that dwelled together in the City of Samastare, and nourished with them Hermione their Piere, Daughter of Helen: Menelaus made his Ship crosse a little, and to turn out of the way, so the one did not know the other.

And the Trojans sailed so farre, that they arrived at the Isle of Cythar in Greece, there they anchored their Ships and went a land. In this Isle was a Temple of Venus passing ancient, and of great beauty, full of all riches: for the Inhabitants of the Country made their devotion unto the Goddess Venus especially, and solemnized her feast every year, and shee told and gave them answers of their demands.

Then when the Trojans were arrived, they hallowed the most principal feast of Venus: and for this cause were assembled men and Women of the Country thereabouts, that made great chear.

When Paris knew of this feast, he took his best cloaths and apparelled him, and all the fairest and loveliest of his men, and went into the Temple in a pleasing manner, and made his offering of gold and silver, with great liberality.

Then was Paris beheld on all sides that were there, for his beauty: for he was one of the fairest Knights of the world, and was so richly decked, that it afforded great pleasure unto all them that beheld him, and every man desired to know whence he came. The Trojans told them it was Paris, Son of King Priamus

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mus of Troy, that was come into Greece, by the commandment of his Father, to require that they would restore again Exione his Sister, that they had given unto King Thelamon. So faire went the tydings of the coming of these Trojans, and of their beauty and rich cloathing, that Quēn Helen heard speak thereof: and after the custome of women, she had great desire to know by experience, if it were truth that she heard: and disposed her to go unto the Temple, under colour of devotion, for to accomplish her desire. How great folly is it, unto honest women, to go unto the sports of young people, that do nothing but devise how they may come to their desire, and care not what mischief may follow in body and in soul: The Ship would never perish, if it abode alwaies in the Port, and were not sent out into perils of the Sea.

It is a precious Jewel, to have a good woman, that holdeth her honesty in her house. O how great damage came unto the Greeks and Trojans, that Helen went so lightly to see the Trojans: and especially in the absence of her Husband: But it is the custome of women to be wilful, to bring their desires to the end. Helen did cause to make ready Horse, and all that was convenient, to go unto the Temple, as if she went for Devotion: This Temple was not very far from the place where she dwelled. When all was ready, and she cloathed in Ropal habit, she rode with her company, unto the Isle of Cythar, and entred into a Vessel that brought her nigh to the Temple, where she was received with great honour by the Country, as their Lady. She entred into the Temple right stately, and made her oblations, with great liberality.

When Paris knew that Quēn Helen, was Wife of King Menelaus, one of the most noble Kings of Greece, was come unto this Temple, he arrayed him in the most Gentleman-like manner, he could (and his company) and went into the Temple, for he had before heard of her great beauty. And when he saw her, he was greatly surprized with her love, and desired to see the fashion of her body, so fair and well shaped in all parts, that it seemed Nature had made her to be looked on: for in her was nothing but served to manifest all the excellencies of a woman.

Wherefore Paris could not forbear beholding her, saying in himself, he had never seen nor heard tell of any so beautiful and well formed. And as he beheld her, she likewise beheld him, many times and oft, he seemed to her, that he was more fairer & great deal then had been reported to her: and still she said in herself, that she never saw a man of so great beauty, nor that pleased her so well to behold: and so she left all her devotion and gave no heed to any thing save onely to behold Paris.

When Paris saw this, he had great joy, and beheld her sweetly more and more, and she him. By which sight they shewed their desires, the one to the other: and thought divers times, by what occasion they might speak together. And so long they beheld each other, that by all likelihood, Helen made a sign to Paris, and he approached to her: and Paris sat down beside her, whiles that the people played in the Temple, he spake unto her with a soft voyce sweetly, and she to him, and declared each to other how they were surprized with love, and reasoned how they might come to the end of their desires. When they had spoken enough of their hot love, Paris took leave of her, and issued out of the Temple, he and his company: and Helen sent her eyes after him as far as she might.

When Paris was come to his Ship, he called to him the most Noblest of the Trojans, and said to them: My Friends, ye know wherefore the King my Father hath sent us into Greece, that is to recover Exione his Sister: and if we cannot recover her, that we should do damage unto the Greeks. We cannot recover Exione, for she is in too strong an hand: and also it would be to our danger and losse since it is so that the King Thelamon, that holdeth her, and loveth her heartily, is more puissant then we, and is in his own Countrey. Wee are not so strong for to take any noble City in Greece, the Countrey is so full of people, and valiant Knights.

Wherefore it is necessary, that we refuse not the fair gift the Gods have sent us. For in this Isle is come to the feast the most greatest Citizens, and the Temple replenished with the most noble women of this Province, also Queen Helen that is Lady of this Countrey, and Wife of King Menelaus. This Temple

full of Riches: If we can take them alive that be in the Temple, and bring them Prisoners with us, and the Goods that be there, of Gold and Silver, we shall have conquered a great gain, and get riches in other places.

If ye think good this night wee will enter into the Temple all armed, and take men and women, and all that we find, and bring into our Ships, and principally Helen: for if wee can carry her into Troy, King Priamus may lightly enough have his sister Exione again for her: therefore advise speedily what is best to be done, before they escape us. Some of them blamed this thing, some allowed it: and finally they concluded after many Counsels, that they would do as Paris had devised.

Now when the night was come, and the Moon nigh going down, the Trojans armed themselves, and left some for to keep their Ships, and the other went privily unto the Temple, and entred therein, so Armed as they were, and with little defence, took all them that they found in the Temple, and all the riches. And Paris with his own hand, took Helen, and them of her company, and brought into their Ships, and after returned to the Boaty. Then began the people to bee passing great within the Temple, and some had rather suffer death, then for to be taken Prisoners.

The people was heard farre, that they of the Castle there by, heard it: and arose and armed them, and came to assail the Trojans, as valiant as they were. Then began the skirmish fierce and mortal: but the Trojans (that were four against one) slew many of them, and the other repyred into their Castle: and the Trojans took as much goods as they could find, and carried them into their Ships, and hoysed up their Sails, and sailed so long, that on the seaventh day they arrived at the Port of Troy, their Ships filled with good Prisoners, and great riches, and they remained at the Port of Tenedon, that was three miles from Troy: there they were received with great joy. And Paris sent a proper Messenger unto his father King Priamus, to let him have knowledge of his coming, and all that hee had done in Greece. At these tydings the King was greatly rejoyced, and commanded to make a solemne Feast in all parts of the City, for these tydings.

Whiles that Helen was with the other Prisoners in the Ship she ceased not to weep, and bewail with great sighs her Husband, Brethren, Daughters, Country, and her Friends, and was in so great sorrow, that she left to eat and drink. And Paris comforted her the most sweetly that hee could: that she might forbear weeping, and Paris said to her in this manner: Dear Lady: wherfore make ye this sorrow, day and night without rest? What man or woman is it that can long endure this? Know not ye that this sorrow hurteth your health? Yes verily: Therefore I pray you to rest contented, for in this Realm ye shall want nothing, neither those Prisoners that you respect, and ye shall be the most renowned Lady of this Realm, your men that be here, shall want nothing. To this she answered Paris: I know well, that will I, or will I not, I must needs do as you will, since I am your Prisoner: and if any good happen to me and to the Prisoners, I hope the Gods will reward and thank them that do it. *Madam* (said Paris) fear not, for I will do to you and them all what ye shall please to command.

Then he took her by the hand, and brought her into a more secret place, and said unto her: *Madam*, think ye so far as much as it hath pleased the Gods to suffer you to be brought by me into this Province, that ye be lost, and undone, and shall not be more rich and more honoured then ye have been, and that the Realm of Troy is not more rich then the Realm of Achay? Yes verily it is. I will not maintain you dishonestly: but will take you to my wife, so shall ye be more honoured then you have been with your Husband: for your husband is not descended from so noble a house as I am, nor so valiant: nor did he love you so well as I will do. Therefore cease your sorrow, and believe this that I have said to you. *Sir*, (said she) who can abstain from making of sorrow, being in the estate that I am in? Alas, this case happened never before, but since it cannot be otherwise, I will do that thing ye require of me, so far as much as I have no ability to resist it. Thus Helen was comforted a little: and Paris did please her to the uttermost of his power.

On the morrow betime, she apparelled her self the most honourably she could, and late upon a Palfrey richly arrayed, so

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did the other Prisoners, each after their degree: and after hee went on horseback himself, and Deiphobus his Brother, Eneas, Antenor and Polydorus, with a great company of Noblemen, and accompanied Queen Helen, from Tenedon and went toward Troy. There came forth of the Town King Priamus, with a great company of Noblemen, and received his Children and his Friends with great joy: who came to Helen, and bowed courteously to her, and welcomed her honourably. And when they came nigh the City, they found great store of people glad of their coming, with Instruments of Dulick: and in such joy came unto the Palace of King Priamus: hee himself lighted down and helpt Helen from her Palfrey, and led her by the hand into the Hall, and made great joy, all the night, throughout all the City, for these tidings. And the next morning, Paris by consent of his Father, Married Helen in the Temple of Pallace: and the Feast was lengthened throughout all the City, for the space of eight daies.

When Cassandra knew that her Brother Paris had Married Helen, she began to make great sorrow, and like a franticke woman said thus:

O unhappy Trojans, wherefore rejoyce ye at the Wedding of Paris, of which so many evils shall happen. It will cause the death of your selves, your Children shall be slain before your eyes, and husbands before their Wives. O Noble City of Troy, how shalt thou be destroyed and put to nought? O unhappy Mothers, what sorrow shall ye see when your little Children shall be taken and dismembred before you? O Hecuba, Callicte, and unhappy: where shalt thou take the Water that thou shalt weep for the death of thy Children. O people blinde and foolish, why send ye not Helen home again, and restore her unto her Husband, before that the Swords of your Enemies come, and slay you with great sorrow? Think you that the Kingly Husband of Helen, will not seek revenge. Yes, which shall be your dolorous destruction. O unhappy Helen, thou shalt be the cause of great sorrow. As Cassandra cryed thus with great sorrow, King Priamus hearing it, intreated her to cease, but she would not. And then hee commanded her to be cast in Prison,

Prison, where he was kept many daies. What pity was it that the Trojans beleved not this warning and admonition. For, if they had beleved it, they had prevented the evils that came after unto them, which shall be told in fables, and made plain to them that will hear them, unto the end of the world.

CHAP. IV.

How Menelaus was sore troubled for the Ravishing of Helen his Wife. And how her two Brethren Castor and Pollux, pursued Paris in the Sea: and of their deaths: And of the condition and manner of the Lords, as well Greeks as Trojans.

After these things were done, Menelaus (that sojourned at Epyre with Duke Nestor) hearing tydings of the prise and taking of his Wife, and his people, was so perplexed with grief, that he fell to the earth in a swoond. And when hee was come again to himself: he complained exceedingly, and made the greatest sorrow of the World. Above all other things he was most grieved for his Wife, and could not be comforted.

When Duke Nestor heard the tydings, he came to him and comforted him the best manner he could, for hee loved him entirely. But Menelaus could not leave his sorrow: but took his leave and returned into his Country.

And sent unto King Agamemnon his Brother, to come and speak with him. And also unto Castor and Pollux, the Brothers of Helen, that they should come also to him. When Agamemnon saw his Brother make such sorrow, hee said: Brother, wherefore grieve ye? Suppose that the cause be just, yet a wise man ought not to make shew thereof: for it causeth his friends to be sorrowful, and his enemies to rejoyce: therefore hide thy sorrow, and make shew as if thou didst not regard it: for by sorrow thou canst not attain to honour nor revenge, but onely by force of arms. Therefore awake thy courage, so shalt thou revenge the injury done unto thee. Thou knowest what Forces we have, and what Ayders we shall find: for this injury toucheth all the Kings and Princes of Greece, and as soon as we shall require their ayd, there shall not be one but hee will help us with

with all his power, then we will go before Troy, and will do with our enemies as we list, and will destroy the City. And if we take Paris that is actor of these hurts, we will hang him, and make him dye a shameful death. Cease then thy sorrow, and let us make it known to all the Kings and Princes of Greece, and require their aid to revenge this injury.

Then was Menelaus comforted with the words of his Brother, and they sent their Letters unto all the Barons of Greece, and at their intreaties they all came, first Achilles, Patroclus, Diomedes, and many other. As soon as they knew wherefore they were sent for, they said, that they would go to Troy with all their strength, for to revenge the shame, and recover Helen. So they chose Agamemnon chief Prince of their Host, as hee that was prudent, and of good counsel.

Now it happened that Castor and Pollux, Brethren of Helen, as soon as they heard their sister was ravished, they took shipping and pursued the Trojans, with a great Army to recover her again. On the third day, as they were on the Sea, there arose a Tempest, Thunder and Raine, that their Ships were cast on the Rocks, one here, another there: and finally they were all drowned. And the Pagans say, that these two Brethren were translated with the Gods into the Heaven or Zodiacke, and returned in the Sign of two Beasts, forasmuch as they were Brethren and twins. And thus ended their lives, by the taking of their Sister. Some Poets saigne, that these Brethren are translated into two Starres, (that is) the North starre, and the South starre, which are named after them, Castor and Pollux.

In this place declareth Dares, in his Book, the fashions of the Greeks that were before Troy, some of the most noble of them, as he that saw them many times, during the Siege before the City. And he began to speak of Helen, and saith, that shee was so faire, that in all the world no man could find a fairer, nor better formed in all members. Agamemnon was long, and white of body, strong of members, and well formed, loving, discreet, hardy, and passing well spoken. Menelaus was of meane stature, hardy in Armes, and couragious. Achilles was of great

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beauty,

beauty, black haire, and rufie gray eyes and great, of amiable
 fight, large breasts, broad shoulders, great arms, his Reines
 high enough, a man of great stature, and had none like unto him
 among all the Greeks, Desirous to fight, large in gifts, and li-
 beral in spending. Tantalus was great of his body, and strong,
 faithful, humble, flying quarrels, if they were not just. Ajax
 was of a big stature, great and large in his shoulders, great
 arms, and alwaies well clothed, and very richly: and was of
 no great enterprise, and spake very quick. Thelamon Ajax was
 a marvailous fair Knight; he had black hairs, he had great plea-
 sure in Musick, and he himself sing very sweetly: hee was of
 great prowesse, and a valiant man of Warre, without pomp.
 Ulysses was the most fairest man amongst all the Greeks, yet he
 was very deceitful and subtil, and delibered his speech joyfully:
 he was a very great Liar, and so well spoken, that hee had no
 fellow, like unto him. Diomedes was great, and had a broad
 breast, and marvailous strong, of fierce light, false in his pro-
 mises, worthy in arms, desirous of victory, dread and redoubted:
 he was greatly injurious to his Servants, and Luxurious,
 wherefore he suffered many paines. Duke Nestor was of great
 members, and well spoken, discreet, and very thrifty: gave al-
 waies good counsell, suddenly he would be very angry, & straight-
 way pleased again: he was the most true friend in the world.
 Protheclus was fair, and of a goodly stature, noble and active in
 Arms. Neoptolemus was great, he had black hairs, and great
 eyes, but joyful and well cheared, his eye-brows smooth, flami-
 ning in his words, but he was wise in the Law. Palamedes
 the Son of King Nautilus, was of fair shape and lean, stout and
 amiable, a good man, and liberal. Polydarius was passing great,
 fat, and swolne, hardy, and high minded, without truth. Ma-
 thaeon was of mean stature, proud, and hardy, one that slept lit-
 tle by night. Brisayda the Daughter of Chalcas, was passing
 fair, of mean stature, well made, stout and pittyfull, and many
 men loved her for her beauty: For the love of her came the
 King of Persia, unto the aid of the Greeks, unto the siege of
 Troy.

Now of them that were within Troy, the same Dares saith,
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first of King Priamus, he was long, griefly, and fair, and had a loud voyce hardy, and that he did gladly eat early in the morning. A man without fear, he hated flattery, he was upright, and a good master, had great delight to hear singling, and dance, and earnestly loved his Seruants, and much enriched them. Of all his Sons, there was none so hardy as his eldest, the worthy Hector. This was he that passed in his time all other Knights in Chivalry, and suffered a little: he was great, and had hard members, and could endure much pain, and his hair curled, hee lispeth: there never issued out of Troy so strong a man, nor so worthy: never came a villainous word out of his mouth: hee was never weary of fighting in battel: there was never Knight better beloved of his people, then he was. Paris was a fair Kt. and strong, soft haired, true, swift, sweet of speech, well drawing a Bow, wise and hardy in battel, very resolute, and covetous of honour. Deiphebus and Helenus were both like the other, that a man could not know the one from the other, also they resembled King Priamus their father.

Deiphebus was wise and hardy in arms. And Helenus was a marvailous wise Clerk. Troilus was great, and stout of courage, well mannered, and beloved of young Gentlemen: in strength and merriness he resembled Hector, and was the second after him in prowess: there was not in all the Realm, a more strong young man. Eneas had a great body: hee was discreet in his words, well spoken, very courteous in his words, full of good counsell, and cunning. He had his visage joyful, his eyes clear and gray, and was the richest man in Troy, next K. Priamus, in Towns and Castles. Anchenor was long and lean, and spake much, and of great industry, and one whom King Priamus loved greatly, and gladly played among his company, and was a wise man. Polydamis his Sonne was a goodly young man, hardy, and of good manners, long and lean like his father, stout, and strong in puissance of Arms, and of good and courteous words. King Menon was great, hee had large shoulders, great arms, he was hard in the breast, and of great courage, one that brought many Knights into Troy. The Queen Hecuba was a strong big woman, and seemed better a man then a Woman.

man: she was wise, courteous, and honest, loving the works of charity. Andromache the wife of Hector was a fair woman and white and had faire eyes and haire in her face very honest and civil in her works. Cassandra was of a fair stature, clear, round mouthed, wise, she loved Virginitie, and knew much of things to come, by Astronomy and other Sciences. Polixena was a very fair Maid, tender and the very ray of beauty, in whom Nature failed nothing, save onely the male. Her mother, she was the fairest Maid that was in her time, and the best formed. Many more were within the Town and without, during the Siege: but these were the principal and greatest of Name. Therefore Paris declareth the fashion of them, and rehearseth not of the other.

CHAP. V. How the Kings, Dukes, Earles, and Barons, of Greece assembled with their Navy, before Athens, to come to Troy: and how many Ships each man brought to help King Menelaus.

When it came to the end of February, that the Winter was passed, the King and Princes of all Greece, assembled together at the Port of Athens, to go to Troy. It is not in the remembrance of any man since the beginning of the World, that so many Ships and Knights were assembled, as there were at that time. First Agamemnon, that was Prince of the Host of the Greeks, brought from his Realm of Mithras, an hundred Ships full of Armed Knights. The King Menelaus his brother brought from his Realm of Sparta, forty Ships. Atchelaus and Prothenor from the Realm of Borne fifty Ships. The Duke Ascalapus and the Earl Helmius, from the Province of Orconemy thirty Ships.

The King Epistrophus, and the King Sedius, from the Realm of Focide, thirty Ships: in his company, was the Duke Theuter, Duke Amphimacus, the Earl Polixene, the Earl Thebus, and many other Noblemen.

The ancient Duke Nestor for his Province of Pilon, fifty Ships. The King Thoas of Tholy fifty Ships. The King

Doxuniois

Doxuniois fifty Ships. The King Thelamon Thyleus six and thirty Ships. Polybetes and Amphymacus from his Province of Calidone, two and thirty Ships. The King Idmenus, and the King Mercon of Crete, fourscore and two Ships. The Duke Tynelus from his City of Fryges, twelve Ships.

Prothocathus and Prothelilus the Dukes of Phylaea brought with them two and fifty Ships. Colchis, brought four and twenty Ships, from the Realm of Crete. King Machaon, and the King Pollydris his Son three and thirty Ships. Achilles brought from his noble City of Phacee, two and twenty Ships.

The King Thephalus brought from Rhodes, two and thirty Ships. Uruphilus from Orchomenie, two and fifty Ships. The Duke Anchippus and the Duke Amphimacus of Rullicane thirteen Ships. The King Polibetes of Riche, and the Duke Lopins his Brother in Law that had wedded his Sister, threescore and two Ships. The King Dyomedes of Arges, fourscore and two Ships, and had in his company Thelamus and Eucialus: the King Palyphebus nine Ships, the King Eneus, thirteen Ships, the King Prothoylus of Chemenense, two and fifty Ships. The King Carpenor of Carpadie two and fifty Ships. Theorus of Breille, four and twenty Ships. The number of the Kings and Dukes came thither, were sixty nine. And there assembled at the Port of Athens, twelve hundred four and twenty Ships, without comprising the Ships of Duke Pallamides, the Son of King Naulus, that came after with his estate as shall be said hereafter.

CHAP. VI.

How the Greeks sent Achilles to Delphos, to the God Apollo to know the end of their Warre, and how hee fouled Calchides sent from the Trojans, that went with him to Athens.

When the Kings and Princes were thus assembled at the Port of Athens, the King Agamemnon was chief of all the Host, and to conduct this Host orderly, assembled there to Councel on a Plain without the City, all the Noblemen. And when they were assembled round about him, hee said to

them in this manner. O ye Noblemen, that by our consent are here assembled with so great Puissance, ye know well, it is not in the remembrance of any man, that he saw euer so many Noblemen assembled, for to achieve any work, nor so many young Knights active in Arms, to assail their Enemies. It is not he out of his mind that presunneth to raise himself against us, verily I doubt not but one of an hundred in this company is sufficient to bring this work to an end, for which we bee all assembled. It is well known to each of you, the great injuries and damages the Trojans have done to us, wherefore wee have just cause to take vengeance by force of Arms, to the end, that from henceforth they nor any other shall enterprize against us in any manner: for if we suffer such injuries by dissimulation, they might yet grieve us more then they have done. And it is not the custome of the Noblemen of Greece to let passe such wrongs, therefore it should be to us great shame, that are so many, and have assembled so great strength to dissemble in this quarrel, and (yet) there is no Nation in the world, but that dreadeth our puissance, save onely these foolish people of Troy, that by evil counsel have moved them against us, and enterprized warre upon us: As first the King Laomedon that injured some of our people, for little occasion: wherefore he received death for his reward, his City destroyed, and his people slain, and soon brought in servitude. Surely it is not so hard to us that are more puissant, to take vengeance on the Trojans, then four Princes of lesse puissance, that came to get the better of them. For the Trojans, know we are assembled to go upon them, and they are strongly furnished with men of arms against our coming: therefore it seemeth mee good, if it please you, that ere we depart from this port, we send into the Isle of Delphos our special Messengers, for to have answer of our God Apollo, of this our enterprize.

Then was there none but allowed the words of Agamemnon, and chose Achilles and Patroclus to go into this Isle, to hear the answer of Apollo: So they departed and came soon thither: for the said Isle is as it were in the midst of the Isles of Ciclades, where Locana, Infania, Apollo and Diana be. And there

there was a rich Temple, in which the God of the Panims was worshipped, and gave answer to the people of such things as they demanded. This Isle was first called Delos, that is as much as to say in Greek as manifestation: forasmuch as in this Isle the Panims saw first the Sun and the Moon after the deluge: therefore they supposed they had been born there of their Mothers: for Apollo is the Sun, and Diana the Moon, in their language.

Some call this Isle Origie: forasmuch as the Birds that men call Oystiges, in English they be Quails, were first seen there. The Panims gave to Apollo divers names after the orders operations of the Sun. In this Temple was a great Image, composed all of fine gold in the worship of the God Apollo, and albeit the Image was deaf and dumbe, yet where Idolatry reigned at that time in the world, the devil put him in the Image, and gave answer to the Panims, of the things they demanded of him. This did the Devil to abuse the foolish people, that at that time believed this Image was very God.

Upon this part the Author declareth, from whence came first Idolatry. We find in Historia Ecclesiastica that when Herod was deceived by the three Kings that returned not again to him, but worshipped our Lord Jesus Christ, as is contained in the Gospel, afterwards departed by another way, &c. Herod purposed to have slain the Child Jesus, therefore the glorious Virgin our Lady Saint Mary his Mother, and Joseph bare him to Egypt. And as soon as our Lady entered into Egypt, all the Idols fell down to the Earth, broken and bruised, according to the Prophecie of Isaiah, that said thus Ascendet Dominus in nubem leuem, & ingredietur Egyptum, & movebuntur simulacra Egypti. Shewing that at the coming of our Saviour Jesus Christ, all Idolatry should have an end. And amongst the Jews, Ismael was the first that made an Idol, and that was of earth.

Prometheus made the first among the Panims, and taught others the manner how to make them: but the right beginning of Idolatry, came of Belus King of Assyria, that was father of King Nimus, when he was dead, his Sonne Nimus did bury him

him in a rich Sepulture, and did make an Image of fine gold, to the semblance and likenesse of his Father, to have memorie of him, and worshipped him as his God, and compelled his folk to worship him: after an evil Spirit entred into the Image, and gave unto the people answers of their sundry demands. Thus by the example of him, the simple Pagans made other in the worship of their friends, thus proceeded they in Idolatry, and there were none but had their particular Gods, that gave unto them their answers of their demands, by the devise of the Enemy, that deceived them, and brought them unto damnation, by the great envy he had against the linage of men, which God made, to fulfil the places of Paradise, from whence he was cast out for his pride, into horror and darknesse: after the day of Judgement.

When Achilles and Patroclus were arrived in the Isle of Delphos, they went with great devotion into the Temple of Apollo: and there made their oblations with great liberality, and demanded of him answer concerning their affairs. Then answered Apollo with a low voyce. Achilles, return again unto the Greeks, that have sent thee hither: and say unto them, it shall happen for certainty, that they shall go safely to Troy, and there they shall make many battels: But in the tenth year they shall slay the King Priamus, his Wife and Children, and most part of the Country. And there shall none escape, save they only whom they will save.

Of this was Achilles passing glad: And it happened that whilst they were yet in this Temple, a great learned Bishop of Troy named Calchas, Son of a man named Thistram, which was a wise man, entred into this Temple: and he was sent also from the King Priamus, to have answer of Apollo for them of Troy.

As he then had made his oblations and demands for them of Troy, Apollo answered, saying: Calchas, Calchas, beware thou return not back again to Troy: but go with Achilles, unto the Greeks, and never depart from them, for the Greeks shall have victory of the Trojans, by the agreement of the Gods, and thou shalt be to them very necessary in counsel. As Calchas knew Achilles,

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Achilles, that was in the Temple, he approached unto him, and made acquaintance with him; and accompanied together by Faith and Oath: they told each to other what the Iudg had said to them. Whereof Achilles had great joy, and made great cheer and countenance to Calchas, and took him with them, sailing so long, they arrived at the Port of Athens: and when they issued out of their Ships, Achilles took Calchas by the hand, and presented him to the King Agamemnon and to others, and told unto them the answer of Apollo: How they should have victory of the Trojans, and how Apollo bade him not return again to Troy, but hold him with the Greeks, during the warre. Of these tydings the Greeks greatly rejoyced, and made a Feast, and received Calchas into their company, by Faith and by Oath, and they promised to reward him and do him good.

CHAP. VII.

How the Greeks with a great Navy sailed towards Troy: and how they arrived at *Tenedon* three miles from Troy, which they conquered, and beat down to the earth.

After this Feast the Greeks had made for the good answers of Apollo, Calchas went in a morning in the company of Achilles and Patroclus, unto the Tent of King Agamemnon where all the Nobles of the Army were assembled, and hee saluted them courteously, saying: Noble Kings and Princes, that be here assembled for vengeance of the injuries done by the Trojans: wherfore tarry you here, after the Gods have given their answer? Think ye not that King Priamus hath his spyers among you, and whiles ye sojourn, he furnisheth not his Countrey and City with victual, with horses, and with other necessities? Is not great part of the Summer passed, and ye have nothing enterprized upon your enemies? Beware ye bee not ingrateful at the answer of the Gods: and that by your negligence they change not their answer into the contrary. Therefore tarry no longer, but embark your Shippes, and go to sea, and cease not until the time the promises of the Gods bee accomplished. When Calchas had thus spoken, each man said, hee had well

spoken. Then the King Agamemnon sent unto all the host, and gave commandment with the sound of Trumpet that every man should make ready to remove. And presently they entered their Ships, and did anchored, hoysed up their sails and sailed a while from Athens, the ayre that before was clear began to waxe troublous and thick, and a great Tempest arose of winde, rain and thunder: insomuch that there was none so hardy but had fear, to have dyed, for their Ships were cast by the Sea, one here, and another there, and they supposed to have been drowned. Then said Calchas to them that were with him, the cause of the Tempest was forasmuch as Diana their Goddesse was angry against them, because they departed from Athens, and made to her no sacrifice: and for to appease this wrath, it behoved King Agamemnon to sacrifice to her with his own hand, Iphigenie his Daughter a young Virgin, otherwise the Tempest should never cease. And to speed this Sacrifice, he counselled to turn the Navy, and apply it to the Isle of Andill where the Temple of the Goddesse Diana was.

When King Agamemnon understood this thing, he was passing sorry in his mind, for he loved his Daughter Iphigenie, with great love: on the other side, he was required of all the other Kings and Princes of Greece, that he would make no delay, in so great a matter, or to withstand the Sacrifice: wherefore he was vanquished by the Princes, and for the love of his Countrey, he took his Daughter Iphigenie, and in the presence of Kings and Princes, sacrificed her unto the Goddesse Diana, presently the Tempest ceased, and the ayre became neat and cleane, and the Sea well quieted, and in tranquillity. When hee went again into his Ship, and all the other in like manner drew up their sails, and sailed before the wind, so far that they arrived at a Port of the Realm of Troy, nigh unto a Castle called Sarabana. Dares putteth not down, what was the cause, wherefore King Agamemnon made this sacrifice unto Diana. But Ovid (in the twelfth booke of Metamorphose) saith, it was Iphigenie his Daughter. And when they of the Castle saw the great Navy at their Port, they armed them, and came unto the Port, thinking to defend their Land against the Greeks, and assailed them.

them that were come on Land, and being weary of the travel of Sea: But the Greeks issued presently out of their Ships in great number all Armed, and chased them unto their Castle, and entred the Castle with them, and put them all to death, took the bowies, after beat down the Castle, and then re-entred again into their Ships, and sailed to the Port of Tenedon, and there anchored their Ships.

At this Port was a Castle, well peopled, and full of great riches, being three miles from Troy. When they of the Castle saw the Greeks, they ran to arms, and furnished their Castle with good fighters, the other issued out, and came to the Port, where they found the Greeks then issued out of their Ships all armed, and took all that they could find. Thus began the battel very fierce and mortal, and there were enough slain on both parties: more of the Greeks then of the Trojans. But as soon as the great strength of the Greeks were landed, the Trojans could no longer suffer nor abide, but put them to flight, some to the Castle and the other fled unto Troy. Then the Greeks besiered them, and laid the Castle round about, and they within defended it passing well upon the walls, and slew many by shot and by Engines, but the Greeks dyessed their Engines about the Castle, and set their Ladders unto the walls, and went up on all sides, they within defended them valiantly, and made them fall in their Ditches, some dead, some hurt. But the Greeks that were so great in number, sent alwaies new folk to the assault, whereof they within were grown so weary, that they rettyzed back, from their defences: and then the Greeks entred by force into the Castle, and there slew all they found, without sparing of any, man or woman, and pillaged all that was good, and after beat down both the Castle, and the houses unto the Earth, and put in fire, and burnt all up. After they re-entred into their Ships joyous of their gaine they had gotten in the Castle.

CHAP. VIII.

How the Greeks did send *Dyomedes* and *Ulysses* again to King *Priamus*, to have *Helen* and the Prisoners, and of their answer.

When the Greeks had destroyed thus the Castle and Cities of Tenedon: then *Agamemnon*, that had the charge

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charge of all the Host, commanded that all the booty and gain of those two Castles should be brought forth. And it was done presently as he commanded: and he as a wise King distributed the gain, unto each man after his desert, and quality. And caused all the Noble men to assemble on the plain of Tenedon, before King Agamemnon: and when they were come, King Agamemnon spake in this manner. My friends, and fellows that be here now assembled, for so just a cause as each of you knoweth, and in so great puissance, that there is and shall be tydings thereof in all the world: yet let it please the Gods, that it be without pride or felony: for it is, that of the sinne of pride groweth all other vices, and the Gods resist and withstand the insolent and proud people, therefore we ought to put away all pride from our works: and in especial this work here, and use the way of Justice, that none may blame us.

We know that we are come thus far, to take vengeance of the injuries and wrongs that King Priamus hath done to us, and we have done to him now great damage. We may know for truth, that they have assembled into the City of Troy, great powers, to defend them against us: and also the City is great, and strong: and we know that they be upon their own Heritage, that is a thing which troubleth their force and strength. I say not these things, for any doubt but that wee shall have victory, and destroy this famous City, though it be strong: onely for our worship, to the end, we be recommended to have conducted this work by great discretion, and without pride: for that oftentimes, by over hasty enterprizes, a thing of great weight, may come to a mischievous end. We know, it is long ago that King Priamus did first require us, by his special Messengers, that we would render unto him his Sister Exione, and that by our haughtinesse and pride we would not deliver her again: if we had then delivered and sent her home again, these evils had never happened in the Isle of Cybar, as they be. And the Queen Helona (who is of the noblest of Greece) had never been ravished nor led away: also we had not enterprized the pain nor labour, we now are in. And there is none of us that knoweth what shall happen to him, good or evil: therefore if ye think good, that

that we should return into our Countrey, without suffering of more pain; with our honour and worship, we will send to King Priamus our special Messengers, and bid him to deliver again to us Helen freely, and that he restore to us the damages that Paris hath done to us in the Isle of Cythar: if he will so do, our return shall be honourable, and we can aske no more of him by right. And if he refuse, we shall have two things that shall fight for us, that is, Justice and puissance: and when men shall hear of our offers, they will give the wrong and blame to the Trojans, and to us the laud and praise: and we shall bee excused of all damages that we shall do to them, after these offers. Therefore advise you among your selves, what ye will do.

There were some bad people, that blamed this counsel, and some allowed it: finally, they concluded to do as Agamemnon had said. Then they chose for their Messengers, Dyomedes and Ulysses, to go to Troy, and make their legation: which took their Horses, and went incontinently, and came to Troy about mid-day, they went straight to the Palace of King Priamus, and tyed their Horses to the Gate, after went up into the Hall, and in going up they marvelled greatly at the rich works they saw in all the Palace, especially of a tree that they saw in a plain which was made by Magick, marvailously composed, and of great beauty, for the stock beneath, was no thicker but of the greatnesse of a spear, passing long and high, and above branches of gold and silver, leaves that spread over the Palace, save a little, it covered all: and the fruit of the said tree, was of divers pretious stones, that gave light and brightnesse, and also did much please and delight them that beheld it. They went so far, that they came into the hall where King Priamus was, accompanied with noble men. And without thinking the King or the other, Ulysses said in this manner, my good master Priamus.

King Priamus marvelled nothing, that we have now saluted thee, forasmuch as thou art our mortal enemy. King Agamemnon (from whom we be Messengers) commandeth this by us, that thou deliver and send unto him Queen Helen, whom thou hast caused most vilely to be ravished and taken from her Husband, and that thou make satisfaction for all damages that Paris thy

Don hath done in Greece: if thou so do, I suppose thou shalt
 know thy self a wise man: but if thou do not, behold what evils
 may come unto thee and thine: for thou shalt dye an evil death,
 and all thy men, and this noble and famous City shall be de-
 stroyed.

When King Priamus heard Vlisses thus speak, he answered,
 (without demanding any counsel:) I marvel greatly, at thy
 words, that thou requirest of me a thing that a man vanquished
 and overcome, and one that could defend himself no more, but
 with great pain would accord to thee. I believe not that the
 Greeks have such puissance which thou hast said unto me:
 they require of me amends, and I ought to demand the like of
 them.

Have not they slain my Father and my Brethren, and led a-
 way my Sister in servitude, whom they deigne not to marry ho-
 nourably, but to use her as a common woman? And to have her
 again, I sent to them Anchenor, and would have pardoned them
 the sum plus: but you know the villanies they did use towards
 my Messenger: and therefore I ought not to hear any thing
 that ye say to me, but rather dye valiantly, then to agree to
 your request, let Agamemnon know, that I desire not to have
 peace nor love with the Greeks, that have done to me so many
 displeasures. And if it were not ye be Messengers, I should
 make you dye an evil death. Therefore go away quickly, for I
 cannot behold you without displeasure in my heart. Then be-
 gan Dyomedes to laugh for despight, and said thus: O King,
 if without displeasure thou canst not see us, but two, thou wilt
 be displeased all the daies of thy life: for thou shalt see from
 henceforth before thine eyes great armies of Greeks, which shall
 come before the City, and shall not cease to assail it continually,
 against whom thou canst not long defend thee, but thou and thine
 finally shall receive bitter death. Therefore thou shouldest take
 better counsel in thy doings if thou wert well advised.

There were many Trojans that would have runne upon the
 Greeks, and drew their Swords to have slain them. But King
 Priamus forbade them, and said that they should let two fools ut-
 ter their folly, and a wise man to suffer it. Ha, ha, he, said E-
 neas,

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neas, what is that ye say: men must shew to a fool his foolishness, and truly if it were not in your presence, this fellow that hath spoken so foolishly before you should receive his death, by my own hand. It appertaineth not unto him to say unto you such venomous threatnings: therefore I advise him, that he go his way quickly, unlesse he cease to speak so absurd and foolishly.

Dyomedes of nothing was abashed, answered to Encas: Whatsoever thou be, thou shewest well by thy words, thou art ill advised, and hot, and I wish that I may once find thee in a place convenient that I may reward thee for the words thou hast spoken of me.

I see well that the King is fortunate, and happy to have such a counsellor as thou art, that giveth him counsel to do villainy. Then Villes brake the words of Dyomedes wisely, and prayed him to hold his peace, after said to King Priamus, wee have understood all that thou hast said, and will go and report it to our Princes. Incontinently they took their Horses, and returned unto their host, where they found many assembled before King Agamemnon and told them the answer of King Priamus; whereof they had great marvel, and conferred long together, for the well ordering of their affairs, since they were assured of the war of the Trojans.

CHAP. IX.

How Agamemnon assembled in council the Greeks to have vituals: And how they sent Achilles and Telephus to the Realm of Mese, where they slew King Thonran in battel: And how Telephus was made King: And of the Kings that came to aid and help King Priamus.

After these things, Agamemnon called his counsel in the plain of Tenedon, and said among all other things. It behoveth us to be advised, how that during the Siege before Troy, our host shall be succoured with vitual, therefore if yee think good, we will send to the Realm of Mese, to have vituals from thence continually, for it is a country very commodious: and they that go thither, shall take surety of the Country, that they

fall

fail not to send vidual to the hoast, so long as we shall be in this Country. This counsel pleased the Greeks, and they chose Achilles, and Telephus the Son of Hercules to furnish this message, and to go with a great company of men of arms. In that Province raigned a King named Theutran, and had long raigned in peace, for his Country was peopled with hardy Knights: when Achilles and Telephus, with three thousand Knights, were arrived in the Isle of Misse, they Issued out of their Ships, and went on Land. Then came against them the King Theutran, with a great company of men of foot and on Horseback.

Then began the Battel fiercely, and at the skirmish were many Knights slain on both sides. Albeit the Greeks were lesse in number then the other, they defended themselves well: but their defence had not availed them, had it not been for the great prowess of Achilles, that did great miracles with his body, as he that was the most strong and valiant of the Greeks: for whosoever he smote he dyed, and there could no man stand before him. When Achilles espyed King Theutran, in the midst of his people, did great damage to his folk, hee thrust into the greatest presse of his enemies, and beat down before him all he found, till he came to King Theutran: and hewed his helm, and smote him down to the ground, and had slain him, had not Telephus been, which put himself between them, and prayed Achilles humbly that he would not slay him, nor do him any more harm then he had: Then the King cryed to Achilles for mercy. Then said Achilles to Telephus, what moveth thee to pity our mortal enemy, that is come to assail us with so great furie? It is reason that he fall into the pit that he made ready for us. Ha, ha, sir, said Telephus, the King was very familiar with my Father Hercules, and also did to mee great honour in this Land, and therefore I may not suffer to see him slain. Well then (said Achilles) take him and do with him what thou wilt. Then was their battel finished: the Greeks rettyed, and King Theutran carried into his Palace as a dead man: for Achilles had sore bruised him. And the King prayed Achilles and Telephus, that they would go with him: who went, and were received with great joy and honour.

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It was not long after, that this King Theuteran, sent for Achilles and Telephus, and said unto them: My friends, I may not long live: and after said to Telephus: My friends, I may no longer live: and I have no lawful heirs of my body, to whom I may leave this Realm, which I have gotten with great labour, and had lost long since, had it not been for the worthy of all worthies, thy Father Hercules, which was a Shield unto me, against all them that would have taken it from me: he did often fight with them. So thy Father by his great promise, chased them out: since that time I have kept it peaceably, not by merit, but by the vertue of thy Father. And since it happened that thy Father conquered this Realm for me, I having no heirs, it is reason, that thou be heir of thy Father: and with these my last words, I leave this Realm unto thee, and all my worldly goods, and make thee mine heir, and therefore bury mee honourably, as appertaineth to a King. And as soon as hee had finished these words, hee dyed, then Telephus, and the Nobles of the Countrey buried him honourably, and laid him in a very rich Sepulchre, whereon was writ this Epitaph, Here lyeth the body of King Theuteran, whom Achilles slew: who left his Realm Telephus.

Now this Telephus, that before was but a Duke, was made King of Melle, and all the Nobles of the Countrey did him homage, and the people promised him faith and service: Then Achilles did furnish his ships with victual, and ordained Telephus should abide in his new Realm (which hee did) and hee commanded, in the name of the Greeks, that hee should do his diligence, to send unto the Host of the Greeks provision, and hee promised him hee would perform it without any default. Then Achilles took leave of him, and returned into his ships, and sailed so long, that hee and his company arrived at the Port of Tenedon, where they found the Host yet sojourning: when hee was landed, hee went straight to the Tent of King Agamemnon, where all the Kings and Princes were assembled: and then received him with great joy, as hee that all the Host loved much, for his great promise. Then Achilles rehearsed to them, how hee arrived at Melle, and of the battell

how Telephus was made King, who promised to furnish the
Host with Victuals.

Of these things the Greeks had great joy, and praised the
valour of Achilles, and after each man went unto his Pavilion.
Then was Achilles received with great joy of his Myrmidons
that much loved him.

Here the Author nameth what Kings and Princes came to
the aid of King Priamus to Troy: not of all, but of the most
notable. First, came unto them aid King Pandorus, King
Gallor, and King Adrastus, with three thousand Knights
armed.

From the Province of Tholosa came four Kings with five
thousand Knights armed, the King Carbas, King Amastus,
King Nestor, a mighty strong man, and King Amphimachus.
From the Realm of Lycia came King Glacon, with three thou-
sand Knights, and his son Serpedon, one of the strongest
Knights in the World, being Son-in-law to Priamus.

From the Realm of Ionia came the King Bistamus, with a thousand
Knights, and from the Realm of Lacedaemon came King
Menelaus with fifteen hundred Knights, the King Menon, and
King Capodis, from the Realm of Thebes came King Cleon,
with three thousand expert Soldiers, and in his company

came his brother, and seven others, that were in League with
Priamus: they were all so valiant, that they fought without
other fight, there was no need, and his people known in the
Battle. From the Realm of Thracia came King Plex, and
Duke Achamas, with eleven hundred Knights.

From the Realm of Macedonia came King Peltas, and the Duke Scipio,
his Cousin, with three thousand Knights, expert to fight, and
that with the best Counters.

To this in a little Country full of forests and mountains,
there is but little people, many wild Beasts and Birds. From
the Province of Boeotia came three Dukes with five hundred
Knights, the Duke Hermias, Duke Forculus, and the
Duke Salmus. From the Realm of Bithonia, where great woods
were, came two Kings, Brestien with a thousand Knights, the
Duke Boles, and King Epitich, from the Realm of Cappadocia.

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gorie, that is at the Sun-rising, the rich King Philemon, with three thousand Knights, all their shields of the hines of silver, covered with gold and precious stones; this King was as great as a Syant. From the Realm of Ethiopie, came the King Persus, and the King of Thibicon with him, that was hardy and wise, with three thousand Knights, that had in their company many a Duke and Earl.

There was with them, Simagon the Son of King Thibicon, from the Realm of Chere, came the King Themas and Archilogus his Son, that was of the affinity of King Priamus, and brought a thousand Knights. From the Isle of Argus came two Kings, of whom I have not the names, with two thousand Knights.

From the Realm of Elianc, that is beyond the Realm of Amazon, came an ancient King, and discreet, named Epistrophus, and brought a thousand Knights, and a marvelous Beast called Sagittary, the middle was on horse, fore-part a man, his eyes red as a fiery coal, and shot like a man with a Bow; this Beast made the Greeks sore afraid, and slew many of them with his Bow. In number all the Knights that came in aid of King Priamus, were two and thirty thousand, besides them of Troy, and of India, the lesser. And it is not found by writing, that since the Creation of the World, so many Noble Knights were assembled in one place, that prosecuted the quarrel for so little occasion. Oh how Kings and Princes ought to be advised how to begin War, if they might avoid it by any other way.

And in Coling's of 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 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cause hee tarried so long, whereof hee excused him by sicknesse that hee had: In which word hee answered Agamemnon thus.

This Palamedes was holden in great worship amongst the Greeks, and was the second best king Agamemnon; puissant, discret in arms, and very rich. And at his coming, hee was chosen to bee Counsellor of the Host. Thus were the Greeks many a day and night at the Port of Tenedon, oftentimes assembling them, to advise of the best manner to besiege the City of Troy. At length, after many opinions, they agreed to the counsel of Diomedes, that was this.

Now, said hee, all yee Kings, Princes, and Barons, that are here assembled, wee ought to have great shame and dislike, since it is a year agoe since wee landed in this Country, and have not yet been before Troy. Merely, in this wee have given to our Enemies great advantage: that during this time, they are purveyed of great aids, and all their City fortified and fenced with Walls and Bulwarks, that they have leisure to make: And they think that wee are not so hardy as to come unto them; therefore the more that wee delay to go thither, the more encreaseth our shame and damage: but if wee had gone thither, when wee came first into the Country, wee should have more easily gone ashore, than wee shall do now: for they are better furnished than they were at that time, of all such things as becometh to defend them with: therefore I counsel you, that to morrow betimes wee put us in good order, and lay siege firmly, as hastily as wee may. Wee know, that we shall not do so without great labour: wherein it behoveth every man to employ himself, and to banish fear. For wee can prevail no other way, nor more honourably as I think.

The counsel of Diomedes pleased all the Barons, and early in the morning, they re-entred into their Ships, and sailed to the Port of Troy, in good order, one after another.

In the first front they put an hundred Ships, furnished with knights and Baniers, that waue in the Wind, and after them another hundred: and all the other by order, and they had not sailed far, but they saw the Noble City of Troy, and approached thereto as hastily as they might. When the Trojans saw the Greeks

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Greeks approach toward the City, they mounted upon their
Horses all armed, and went forth without delay unto the Port.
When the Greeks saw the Trojans come in so great number,
to defend their Port, there were none so hardy but was afraid.
So much as they could not go on Land, but they armed them
incontinent, and did their best to take Land by force.

Of the first hundred Ships, was chief Captain the King Pro-
theclus of Phylard, that endeavoured with great diligence to
bring his Ships within the Port: but the wind being strong,
blew them into the Port, so strongly against the Shore, that ma-
ny of them brake, and many Greeks were drowned, and they
that might take land took it, and were slain by the Trojans
with great torments, in so great number, that the ground was
made red with their blood. It is not in the remembrance of a-
ny man, that ever Navy wan land with so great damage as the
Navy of the Greeks. After this first hundred Ships, the other
arrived that followed them: and they within were well provid-
ed of great Arbalasters, wherewith they shot and slew many of
the Trojans, constraining them to go back.

Then the Greeks landed speedily, and succoured the first that
fought at deadly hazard. Then began a battel. The King Pro-
theclus that landed with the first, did great marvels with his
dod, and slew that day infinites of the Trojans. If hee alone
had not been, all the Greeks that were gotten on land, had been
slain. But what might his defence help, when seven thousand
Greeks fought against an hundred thousand Trojans? And that
for the great danger wherein they felt themselves, they lost
their lives dear, expecting the succours of King Archelaus, and
King Protheclus, that were afeard, and would the Trojans
not, they went away, but they succoured their people valiantly
and began again a cruel battel.

After that arrived the Duke Nestor and his sons, that thrust
in among their enemies. Here was a sharp a Spear
broken, and many an Arrow wound. Many fell down dead on
both sides, and their cry was marvellous to hear. There were
slain many Trojans by Archelaus and Protheclus. After arriv-
ed the King Aeneas, and King Aglaon, and their Ships, and

went aland, and assailed the Trojans with great fiercenesse, and by force made them retire: then came to the battell plenty of new Trojans. Then began the battell to bee greater, than it had been all the day before, insomuch that the Greeks were recoyled by force unto their Ships, then arrived Vlisses with a great company of his Knights, which thronged into the battell: and the Greeks recovered land, and assailed the Trojans furiously. There Vlisses made great effusion of blood on his Enemies, and immediately his Ensigne was made known among them. King Philomenus seeing that Vlisses slew their people, he addrest himself unto him, and beat him off his horse. Vlisses smote him again, and wounded him in his throat, and cut asunder his original veine, and smote him as half dead. The Trojans ran and took him from the Greeks, and carried him up on his Shield into the City, but had not this misadventure happened to the King, the Greeks had been discomfited. The Trojans laboured much to save him. Then arrived King Thoas, King Agamemnon, King Menelaus and King Thelamon Ajax, with all their forces, and fought very valiantly, and broke their spears upon the Trojans, beat down many, some slain and some hurt.

Then King Prothelaus departed from the battell, where he had been since the beginning, to recover breath, when he came to the Port, he found all his men sigh dead, for whom he wept exceedingly, and took again his courage, to revenge the death of his men, and went again unto the battell, and slew many Trojans, and smote down many off their horses. Then came to the battell on the behalf of the Trojans, King Perles, with a company of Knights, at which the battell began to bee mortal, and there were many Greeks slain, and many made to retire, and without doubt had discomfited them, but the worthy Palamedes soon came forth, and at his coming the Greeks were recomfited: then Palamedes performed wonderful deeds with his hand, and addrest himself against Sagamon, the Brother of King Menemon, and nephew of the King of Perle, that long grieved the Greeks, and he pierced him thorow the body, and smote him dead to the earth: afterwards he thronged into the great

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great distress, and beat down all that he met, each man that knew him, made him way. And then arose a cry upon the Trojans, that they might not bear the strength of Patroclus. But the most worthy of all worthies, Hector, when he heard the cry among his people, issued out of the City, with a great company of valiant knights, and entered the battel in rich arms, and bore in his shield of Gold a Lyon of Gules. His strength was much known among the Greeks: he met in his coming the King Priamus, who said, that all that day had not ceased to kill the Trojans, and strook him with his sword, upon his helm, that hee cleft him to the nose, whereof he fell down dead to the ground. After, Hector rushed into the greatest press, and as many Greeks as he encountered with his sword he slew. Then each man fled from him, making him way, and then demanded the Greeks one of another what he was, but straight they knew it was Hector, the strongest man of the world, then was there none so hardy, that durst stand his stroke.

Then it happened, that Hector went out to refresh him, whereupon the Greeks took courage again, against the Trojans. This happened that day, eight or ten times. It was about the hour of evening, when Hector departed from the battel and re-entred into the City: for the Greeks were withall discomfited, then arrived strong Achilles with his Myrmidons, and entered into the battel, with three thousand appoyed knights that were with him: then were the Trojans on all sides beaten down and slain, so, against Achilles endured no man, but hee was beaten down to the earth.

Then arrived all the host of the Greeks, and the knights both came, and skirmished with the other in the battel: wherefore the Trojans had much to suffer, so that they must fly into their City, and Achilles and the other flew them flying: there was a great cry of the Grecian men, for Achilles was allayed with the blood of the Trojans, and there was a great slaughter at the entry into the City. There was the fathers their children slaying, and the slaughter had been exceeding great, if Trojans, Paris, and Diomedes had not come with a great company of men, and many who issued out of the City, and relieved the Greeks,

and made the slaughter to cease, for that the night was night, every man withdrew him to his place.

The Trojans kept close their City, and did make good watch, Achilles with the Greeks, returned to their Tents with great glory, who were not yet dressed; but King Agamemnon did cause them to be dressed, and made each man take place meet after his estate. And they that had no Tents nor Pavilions, they lodged under the leaves, in the best manner they could, both themselves and their Horses, and after Anchored their Ships, and took out of them all that was necessary for them.

Thus the Greeks set Siege to the City of Troy, and made great fires in the Voad. So were they lodged a night together, and made good watch, although they had no assaults this night, and they had all the nights Trumpets and Minstrels great plenty, that Agamemnon ordained for to comfort the Host. And they rested this night all armed the best they could: This was the first battel of the Greeks and of the Trojans at their coming.

CHAP. XI.

Of the second Battel before Troy, where were many Kings and Barons slain, by worthy Hector: and how the Trojans had been victorious of their Enemies, had it not been for the request of Thelamon Ajax, Cousen of Hector.

In the night passed, Hector having the charge of them in the City, ordered early his Battels in a plain that was in the City, and put in the first Battel two thousand Knights, and appointed two of his kinsmen to conduct them, Glaucion, Son of the King of Licia, and Asiamolor his Bastard Brother, and assigned them King Thelus of Thrace, and Archilogus his Brother, that was wise and valiant, and made them issue out of the Gate named Dardan, which stood against the Host of the Greeks. In the second Battel hee put three thousand good Knights, and appointed them to King Exampetus of Frigia, and the King Alcarus that were Knights of great strength, and recommended them to the guard of the Gods, and made them issue out after the other.

The

The third Battel hee gave his Brother Troilus, to conduct, with thye thousand Knights, and said to them at the departing. My dear Brother, my heart putteth mee in doubt of thy great hardinesse: wherefore I pray thee that thou govern thee wisely in the Battel, that thou enterprize not such things as thou mayest not atchieve. therefore put not thy body into danger of death, by over-much weening, whereby thou mightest give joy to thine Enemies. Go thy way in the Name of the Gods, who conduct and keep thee from petil. Clothy Brother, answered Troilus, you need not doubt of mee, for I will do as you have commanded: and then hee went forth with his company after the other, and wore in his Shield thye Lions of Gold.

Hector put in the fourth Battel thye thousand Knights, and seven hundred, who marched under the conduct of King Huppon of Larissa. This King Huppon was the strongest of all the Trojans next Hector, and had in his company a valiant Knight, a Bastard Brother of Hector, named Diamacus. The fifth battel Hector delivered to the conduct of King Cifaine, with all his people, that were strong, and as great as Gyants, and the same King bare in his Shield all Azure, without any difference. Hector put in commission in this battel, Polydamas his Bastard Brother with this King, and issued after the other. The sixth battel the King Prencestus lead, he had his people well instructed to shoot and draw the Bow, and went without Armour to battel, mounted upon light Horses: Hector committed Deiphobus his Brother to conduct them. With this battel Hector joynd all the worthy Knights, of the Realm of Agresse, under the conduct of King Eldras, and King Philon. This King Philon had a rich Chayze, all of Ivory, Gold, Silver, and precious stones. This Chayze was drawn by two strong Knights. With these two Kings, Hector put Epitagoren his bastard brother, and they issued after the other. The seventh Battel Eneas lead, and a noble Admiral named Eustene, they went after the other. The eighth battel the king of Perle named Perles lead: and Paris was the chief Captain, Hector entreated his brother Paris, that he would not assemble unto the Greeks, until the time that he came himself, and said that hee would follow him

him anon. The ninth and last battel, Hector leade, and full of his Bastard brethren before him, all the best knights of the City, were chosen in this battel, to the number of five thousand.

And when Hector had so arrayed and armed with good harness, he mounted upon his horse named Galathea, that was one of the strongest horses in the world. And so (armed and mounted,) he rode unto the king his father, and said unto him: dear father, retain with you a thousand and five hundred knights, and all the men of foot of this City, and stand with them in the face of the Greeks, move not, till I send for you: if we have need, that ye help us. And I will send messengers to certifye you of the estate of the battel: take good heed, and keep guard, that our enemies take not the City by policy. And the king answered him: my Son, I will do as thou hast said: for next the aid of the Gods, thou art all my hope and trust, and I have no confidence but in thy wit and valour. I humbly pray the Gods to protect, and preserve thee from thine enemies.

After these words, Hector went forth after the other. The Hector was very courageous, strong and victorious in battel, and a wise conductor of men of arms. His shield was of gold, and in the middle a Lyon of Golden. Although he was the last that issued out of the City, yet he always passed the battels, and put himself before, in the first: the women that were in the City, and all the other went upon the walls to behold the battels: there were the daughters of the King, with Queen Helen, that had great doubt, and divers imaginations in her self.

Whiles Hector ordered his battels, king Agamemnon was not idle, but divided his men into six and twenty battels: he put in the first, Patroclus with his people, and with them the folk of Achilles, who was not that day in the battel, for his wounds that he had, he remained in the Tent to cure them. This Patroclus was a rich and Noble Duke, and loved so much Achilles, that they were both of one alliance. In the second battel was king Menon, and king Idmonus with five thousand knights: there was the Duke of Athens with all his people. The third battel leade the King Achalaphis, and his Son Philonoe. The fourth battel leade king Archelous, and king Prothenor

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chenor his Brother, with him was Securis an the young knight
with all the people of Boetia: The fift battel King Mauricus
lead with all the people of Achaia: The first battel the King
Epistropus lead, and the King Celidus with all their people.

The seventh battel lead Theclamon Ajax of Salaminie, and
he had four Carls with him, which were Theclous, Amphima-
cus, Dorius, and Polydarius: The eighth lead King Thoas.
The ninth lead Ajax Aleus. The tenth lead King Philorus:
The eleventh the King Idumeus and King Neron: the twelfth
Duke Nestor: the thirteenth King Exiones: the fourteenth V-
lisses: the fiftieth King Humerus.

In the sixteenth were the folk of Prothelilus, much despair-
ing to revenge the death of their Lord: the seventeenth lead
King Pulidarius and King Machaon: the eighteenth the King
of Rhodes, the nineteenth King Sampius, and king Lidorus.
The twentieth king Geripulos. The one and twentieth king
Philoretes of Larisse. The two and twentieth Diomedes: the
three and twentieth king Oeneus of Cypres. The four and twen-
tieth king Protholus. The five and twentieth king Carpenon.
The six and twentieth, and last battel, lead King Agamemnon,
Emperour of all the Hoste.

When all the battels was set in order on both sides, and
there was nothing to do but to meet, then Hector advanced the
first, and Patroclus came against him, as fast as his Horse might
run, and smote him so strongly with his Spear on his Shield,
that he pierced it thorow, but did no moze harm. Then Hector
assailed Patroclus with his Sword, and gave him a stroke upon
his head, that he cleft it in two peeces: and Patroclus fell down
dead. When Hector saw him dead, he coveted his Arms, for
they were exceeding rich and gorgeous, and lighted down to take
them, but the king Menon came upon him with three thousand
knights, for to defend the king Patroclus against Hector, and
said to him thus: O thou ravenous and insatiable, It behoveth
to seek thy prey in some other place, for here gettest thou none.
And then they assailed him on all sides, and would have taken
from him his Horse Galathec. But Hector by his prowess re-
monsted, would revenge him on king Menon, but king Glau-
cion

don and king Theseus and Archilocus his Son, came with three thousand, then Hector laid on, and beat down all afore him: the first that he met, he gave so great a stroke, that he slew him; and after, many more he beat down, and slew.

Thus began the battel on both sides, and Hector came again to the body of Patroclus, for to have his Armes; but king Idomeneus of Creet, came against him with two thousand; and king Menon (that had alwayes his eyes on Hector) letted him, and was so in the way, that Hector might not have his arms, that he so earnestly desired, and suffered great pain forasmuch as he was on foot, but he enforced him with all his courage, and began to slay man and horse, to smite off heads, legs, feet and arms, and slew fifteen of the strongest that assailed him. In the meantime, king Menon took the body of Patroclus before him, and carried it unto his Tent. As the Greeks contended to grieve Hector, and to take away his Horse, there was among them a strong knight, named Creon de la Pierre, that grieved him most: then one of the Servants of Hector adressed him against this Creon, and gave him a stroke with his Spear, that he felled him dead to the earth, after he smote down another, and then he smote down a third, and cryed to the Trojans aloud, that they should come and succour Hector.

With this cry, first came Securabor, one of the Bastard brethren of Hector, and thrust into the greatest presse, so fiercely, that he came upon them that most grieved Hector, who had slain more then thirty of them, and did bestir him, that by force he made the Greeks to recople: then was Hector re-mounted, and thrust in among them, and slew great plenty of them, for displeasure that he might not have the arms of Patroclus. Then he met with none but he slew, and each man made him way, and feared him.

Then came unto the Battel Menestesius Duke of Athens, and joined him to that battel whereas Troylus was, who performed marvels in arms, and had with him king Sampirus, king Machaon, and king Alcanus. Then began fierce battels, Menestesius adressed him against Troylus, and there fought him with so great force, that he beat him off his Horse, in the great presse

preſſe of the folk: and Menelaus laboured with all his ſtrength, inſomuch that he took him, and lead him towards their Tents, with a great company of knights. Then Miſeres of Troy cryed to the Trojans, that Troylus was priſoner, and that they ſhould be diſhonoured if they ſuffered him to be led away. Then the king Aleantis took his Spear, and addreſſed him unto them that held Troylus, and ſmote the firſt to the earth, and ſmote another, and ſore wounded him, and did ſo much by the ayde of his men, that Troylus was reſcued, and ſet again upon his Hoſte; alſo, by the help of king Sampirus, that came on with all his people, he gave ſo great a ſtroke to Menelaus, overthrowing, that if he had not been well Armed, he had been ſlain. Then Menelaus cryed to his people, and ſo began among them a mortal battel, there were many ſlain on both ſides, and ſundry to both. Among theſe things, Menelaus, was ſorry hee loſt his Priſoner, met Miſeres by whom hee had loſt him, and beat him down, and the ſame time ſmote down another knight. Then came to the battel Huppon, and Hiripifus, with two thouſand; and againſt them came Menelaus and Prothenor with their folk, and there began a mortal ſkirmiſh.

After came Polydamas the Son of Anthenor, with a great company, and thruſt in on the other ſide among his enemies. After came king Remus from Troy, with three thouſand men, and againſt them came Menelaus, with his people. Menelaus addreſſed him againſt king Remus, and they ſmote each other to the ground. Then Polydamas the Nephew of Helen, a young man of twenty years old, addreſſed him againſt Remus, and Remus gave him a ſtroke with his Spear, that hee ſmote him to the earth, whereof Menelaus had great ſorrow, for hee loved him much, and in revenge, hee gave ſo great a ſtroke to Remus with his Sword, that hee ſmote him down as dead. When King Remus was ſo beaten down, his men thought hee he had been dead, and would have fled, had it not been for Polydamas, that retained them, and did ſo much, that they took their King ſo hurt as he was, and bore him home in ſafety. Then King Celidus, that was the moſt fair King of the world, addreſſed him to Polidamas, and ſmote him with his ſpear, but hee

could not rebuie him. Polidamas gave so great a stroke with his sword, that he smote him to the Earth. Doing all these things Hector came beating down his enemies, and made way before him in slaying of worthy Knights, so farre, that he came upon them of Salamis, that king Thelamon comended, who slew many of the Trojans, and beat them down by his great prowess. Then king Thelamon gave a stroke with his Spear to Hector, that he made him a deep wound, and Hector in his great ire encountered an Aquil of the Greeks, and slew him with his sword. Then was Hector closed with his enemies on all parts: there was of the Greeks, the king Thelus, and he spake to Hector, and warned him he should go out of the battel, and say, it were damage for all the world to lose such a knight: and Hector thanked him courteously.

In this while Menelaus and Thelamon assailed Polidamas: and Thelamon that assailed him first, smote him with his spear, and after gave many strokes, insomuch that they brake the face of his Helm, and took him, and had leue him away but not Hector seen, which was not farre off, who smote among them that held him, and slew and hurt many of them, and by his valour slew thirty of them: and kept Polidamas with him. Then came together king Menelaus, and king Thelamon, with all their people, and smote in among the Trojans by so great fiercenesse, that they made them go back, notwithstanding the great promise of Hector, that was with the other, that was marvels in his person.

And then was his fierce and gallant warlike boyle Galathee slain under him, and then he defended himself on foot so marvellously, that there was no man so hardy of the Greeks, that durst approach him.

When his Brethren knew the great danger that he was in, they ran all to that part. Then was Thelamon sore hurt, and Dynadous (one of the Ballard Brethren of Hector) gave a stroke to Polixenus, a noble man, that he slew him, beating him down from a great boyle, and took the sword unto Hector, who forthwith mounted upon him. There were marvels of Arms done by the Ballards. Then came on Deiphebus, with

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all his Host, wherein he had great store of Archers, that hurt
and slay great store of the Greeks. And Deiphobus was so hit
Thebes a great wound in the thighe, that he began to yell
as might as it had been all the day. There was Thelamon
by Quintelonus, one of the bastards brethren of Hector, and of
King Moderus, and was taken and led away, but Hector deli-
vered him, for the cause that he had done for him. Hele
before, all night and day, and was so hurt, that he was
not able to come to the battell of the Greeks. King Thoas, and
King Phylotes; but King Thoas smote him against Cassi-
nus, one of the bastards brethren of Hector, and gave him a
stroke, that he flew him to the earth, he was then so angry
amongst the Greeks that he slew many of them, and put
the rest to flight. Then came to the battell Menelaus, with
thousand knights; and King Hector, and King Polixenes, that did
great marvels of Arms against them; and was so hurt, that he
was not able to come to the battell. At this assembly there were many knights slain, of the one
part and of the other. King Phylotes, that did great marvels of
Arms, was encircled round with the Greeks; and had been slain,
if Idomeneus and King Ector his father, had not delivered him.
Hector and his Brother did marvels with Polydamas, and had
put all the Greeks to flight, but that Menelaus and Thelamon
resisted them strongly. Then came Eneas to the battell, with his Host, and put in
with Hector and the other, and by force put the Greeks to flight,
whereof Ajax had much sorrow: also as he looked behind him,
he saw the Banneres that came to the battell, which had not been
there, where was all the chief strength of the Chieftain of Greece.
Then prayed he them that fled, that they should abide, and be-
gin a new battell. Ajax and Ector encountered in harm, that
they fell both to the earth. And then came Phylotes with these
thousand knights, and made the Trojans go back, and smote He-
ctor with his Spear, but he could not remove him: and Hector
gave him a stroke with his Sword, that he was so hurt, that he
was not able to come to the battell. King Hektor, and King Phylotes, with
all their people in good order, and they had in their Host ten
thousand knights, which did the Trojans great hurt, that were
weary.

meary. To their succour came Paris, and in his coming smote the king of Frigie, who was Cousin to Vilius, that he flew him, whereof the Greeks had much joy: and Vilius supposed to have smitten Paris with his spear, but he smote his horse and slew him, and Paris fell to the earth. Then Troilus gave to Vilius a stroke, that he maundered him in the face, and made the blood spring out as the olive runneth out of a Tun, and Vilius hurt him again. And truly the Trojans had then fled, had it not been for the great prowess of Hector, and his brethren, for Hector ceased not to put himself in the greatest presse, here and there, and each man that knew him, made him way. When he saw that his people could not endure the great strength of the Greeks, he withdrew them, and told them what injuries the Greeks had done them, and what they will do if they come to their conquest, and then admonished them to do well, and after brought them to a Valley on the right side, to assail their enemies. There was great slaughter of the Greeks; there was King Thoas assailed of the bastards, brethren of Hector, to revenge the death of Cassibelanus their brother, whom he had slain: they beat him down off his horse, and railed off his Helm from his head, and had slain him, if the Duke of Acheia had not come on, that thrust in amongst them, and gave a stroke to one of the Bastards of Quincilinus, that he fell to the ground sore hurt: and Paris smote the Duke with an arrow in the side, and gave him a great wound: but the Duke let not thereby, but mangeer them all, he delivered King Thoas from these hands. Then Hector endeavoured to put the Greeks unto flight, but the King, Humerus shot an arrow unto Hector, and hurt him in the face, and Hector ran upon him with so great ire, that he smote him upon the head and cleft it unto the teeth, that he fell down dead.

Then, with blowing of an horne came more then seven thousand Greeks to assail Hector that defended him against them marvailously. After this, he went a little off to his Father, and took three thousand knights and brought them to the battel, and then made very great slaughter of the Greeks.

Ajax and Hector fought each with other, Menelaus flew at this

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this joyning an Admiral of Troy, Celidonus slew Moles of Oreb, the Nephew of King Thoas. Mandon smote out an eye of King Sedonius. Sadeilus slew an Admiral of the Greeks. Thelamon beat Margareton and sore wounded him. Famael beat King Prothenor to the earth. The King of Gaul Fused against Menestheus, but Menestheus hurt him on the nose with his sword. Then Dyanor seeing his Brother hurt addrested him to Menestheus, and smote him down to the earth: then fell upon him the three brethren, that would have slain or taken him, but he defended himself valiantly, and anon hee was succoured by King Theuter. But Hector assailed them both, and without fail they had not escaped had not Ajax the valiant Knight come to the rescue, with a thousand Knights that hee had in his company. Then came on the King of Perle with five thousand Knights, that Paris lead: and so did all the other Trojans, and made the Greeks go back by force. Dares writeth in his Book, how that Hector slew a thousand Knights, in this assault.

Among all other things, Hector encountred King Menon before a Tent, and said to him: Oa, evil traitor, that thou lettest me to take the Arms of Patroclus: and smote him a stroke that he fell to the ground. After Hector alighted down, and smote off his head, and would have taken his Arms from him: but Menestheus letted him and smote upon Hector overthwart, by such force that he gave him a wound, and went his way without more tarrying, doubting the fury of Hector. Then Hector went out of the throng, and bound up his wound, that it bled no more, and went in again into the presse, and slew many Greeks. Dares saith, that after he had bound up his wound, hee slew the same day a thousand Knights, and there was none but courage to avenge or defend himself, but he put them all to flight, and the Trojans entred into their Tents, and took all the best they could find.

IX. CANTO

On this day the Trojans had victory of the Greeks if Fortune had consented: for they might have slain them all, and eschewed great evils, that after came to them. Surely, it is not wisdom, when any man findeth his enemy in great peril, to believe him thereof: for it happeneth oftentimes that hee shall ne-

ver

bet recover to have his enemy in the same state, but that
time will turn her back.

Thus it happened this day to the unhappy Hector, that was
the better of his enemies, and might have slain them all if hee
would, for they could do nothing but to flay. When my great
misadventure, there came before him in an encounter, Poly-
mion Ajax, that was son of King Theclamon, and Eione, that
was Cousen-germain of Hector and of his brethren, which was
wise and valiant, he addrest him against Hector, and gave
him a furious assault, and Hector to him, as both valiant men.
And as they were fighting, they talked together, and thereby
Hector knew, that he was his Cousen-germain, Son of his
Aunt: then Hector embraced him in his Arms, and offered to
him to do what he pleased, if he desired any thing of him, and
promised him that he would come to Troy to see his father and his
mothers face: but Theclamon that intended nothing but to take
best advantage said that he would not do at this time. But
prayed Hector, that if he loved him so much as hee said, hee
would for his sake, at his instance, cease the battell for that day,
and that the Trojans should leave the Greeks in peace. The
unhappy Hector accorded unto his request, and blew a horn,
and made all his people to withdraw into the City. Then had
the Trojans begun to put fire in the ships of the Greeks, and had
burnt them all; had not Hector recalled them from thence:
wherefore the Trojans were fory of their repeal.

This was the cause wherefore the Trojans mistes to have the
victorie, unto which they might never attain: for Fortune was
to them contrary: and therefore Virgil saith: Non est misericor-
dia in bello, that is to say, there is no mercy in battell. A
man is not to be too merciful, but take the victory when he
may get it.

CHAP. XII.

Of the first truce of two months: and of the three battels be-
tween them, in which Hector beat Achilles to the ground
twice, and after slew King Priam, and our main story
I In the morning betimes the Trojans armed them to battell
the Greeks: but the Greeks went betimes to King Priam, and
demanded

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demanded tence for two months: and he agreed to the same. When
the dead bodies gathered, as well of the one party as of
the other, and some were buried, and some burnt, Achilles
was so sorrowful for the death of Patroclus that he could find no
wife be comforted: he made his body to be buried in a fair sepul-
chre, and so did they of the other. As for King Prius, and
other Kings and Princes that were slain, they that were
wounded they did cause to be healed, during the Truce. And when
the King did bury his bastard Son, Achilles was honourably in
the Temple of Venus, and shewed great sorrow for his death: so
did all that were there.

When Cassandra heard the sorrow that she had made
for the death of their friends, she cried and said, O my dear
Trojan, make sorrow for your selves, for in like manner shall it
happen to you, as it is to your friends: alas, why seek you not
peace of the Greeks, before those evils come to you, and this noble
City be destroyed: alas, why seek you not against Hector,
that the King my Father did cause to ravish by force of his wife
ye shall all be destroyed. Among all these things, Palamedes
murmured at the Seigniorie of Agamemnon, saying that he
was not worthy to have so great dominion above all others: and
that he himself was more worthy to have the Seigniorie of all
Doff, then Agamemnon: and that he had not the good will and
consent of the Princes, but only of three or four: though at that
time there was nothing further proceeded.

When the Truce failed, King Agamemnon that had the
charge of the Doff, ordered early his Battels, and gave the first
to Achilles, and the second to Diomedes, the third to Menelaus
the fourth to Menestes the Duke of Athens, and so on till the
other he obtained good Captains. Hector ordered his battels
like wise, and set to the first Troilus, and in all the other he set
good Captains, and made all the battels to issue out: and he
himself in the front before. When Achilles saw him, he ran
against him, that they smote each other to the earth, Hector re-
mounted first, and left Achilles lying on the earth, and smote in
among the other, in the greatest press, and he caught no knight
but he slew him, or beat him down, and went throughout the
battel

battell all made red with the blood of them he had slain. When
 Achilles was remounted he thrall in among the Trojans and
 slew many: and went so far, that he encountered Hector again,
 and he ran to him, and Hector to him, but Achilles was down to the
 ground: and Hector would have taken his horse, but hee could
 not, for the great succours that Achilles had. So soon as he was
 remounted, he assailed Hector with his sword, and gave strokes
 to Hector, that he had almost beaten him: but Hector gave to
 him a stroke upon the helme, that he overthrew him, and made
 the blood spring out of his head. Thus was the battell mortal of
 the two Knights, if they had not been parted the one from the
 other, they had been slain: Then came Dyomedes to the battell,
 and Troilus on the other side, which smote each other to the
 earth. But Dyomedes remounted first, and assailed Troilus,
 that was on foot, and defended himself valiantly, and slew the
 horse of Dyomedes: but their men remounted them both by
 force, and they began again to skirmish. Dyomedes had taken
 away Troilus, if the Trojans had not put them in peril of
 death, for to rescue him: and many of them were slain, then
 came Menelaus on the Greeks side, and Paris on the other side:
 and thus going and coming, Hector ceased not to beat down the
 Knights. When there was a new Knight named Briseis, that
 assailed him secretly, but Hector with greater smote him upon
 the helme that he cleft his head, and he fell down dead: but
 Archilocus his Cousen, seeing that Hector would have taken
 his horse, Archilocus defended him as much as hee could, but
 Hector ran upon him, and smote his body in two pieces, not
 withstanding his armour. King Prothenor addressed him to
 Hector that took no regard, and smote him to the earth.
 And Hector remounted anon upon his horse, and gave King
 Prothenor a stroke with all his might: that he cleft his body in
 two halbes. Achilles that was his Cousen, seeing that, had so
 great sorrow that he and King Archilocus contended to revenge
 his death. But King Archilocus came upon him with such courage and
 warlike strength, that the Greeks fainted, and many of them
 the Trojans followed them into their Tents, but the night
 came

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came on, that made them depart, and the Trojans returned into their City.

CHAP. XIII.

How the *Greeks* held Parliament how they might slay *Hector*, how they returned to the fourth battel, in which *Paris* and *Meneleus* encountered, and brought King *Ther* prisoner to *Troy*.

After this battel, when night was come, all the Kings, Princes and Barons of the *Greeks* assembled at the Tent of King *Agamemnon*, and there held a Parliament how they might slay *Hector*. They said, that as long as he came to battel against them, they could never vanquish the *Trojans*. And to bring this to end, they requested *Achilles* that he would take it upon him, as well for his strength, as his wisdom. And *Achilles* enterprized it gladly, as hee that knew *Hector* desired more his death, then of any other: also *Hector* was he, by whom he might soonest lose his life. After this counsel they went to rest, till on the morrow betimes they armed them. And *Hector* then issued out of the City well and diligently ordered, and was himself before all other in the first battel. And after him came *Eneas*, then *Paris*, then *Deiphobus*, after him *Troilus*, and after him the other following each in his order. Then joyned all the *Trojans* together, and were more then an hundred thousand fighting men. Then began the battel to be horrible and mortal. *Paris* with them of *Perse*, that were good Knights, slew with shot many *Greeks*, and wounded them. *Hector* encountered King *Agamemnon*, and beat him, wounding him sore. Then *Achilles* assailed *Hector*, and gave him so many strokes, that he brake his Helm. Then *Eneas* and *Troilus* came to the rescue of *Hector*, and *Dymodes* came upon that, who addrest him to *Eneas*, and beat him, and said to him in mockery: Ha, ha, thou Counsellour, that givest counsel to thy King to offend me, know for truth, that if thou come off into these battels, and I meet with thee, thou shalt not escape without death. Among these things, *Hector* assailed *Achilles*, and gave to him

him so many strokes, that he brake his Helme, and waened to have taken him: but the Son of Guydeus ran upon Hector, and gave him a stroke with his Sword, that hee hurt him very sore. Hector in his ire encountred Dyomedes, and gave him a stroke, that he beat him to the ground: Then Troilus alighted to fight with Dyomedes on foot: but Dyomedes defended himself so valiantly, that it was marvel. And beside them, fought together Hector and Achilles. Then came to the skirmish all the Kings and Princes of Greece, and from the Trojans, came all the Barons that were come to aid them: There began the battel. King Agamemnon and King Pandolus fought together: King Menelaus encountred Paris, and they knew each other well, Menelaus smote him with his Spear, that he gave him a wound, and smote him down, whereof Paris was ashamed. Vlisses beat King Arastous, and took his Horse that was very good, and sent it to his Tent. Polixenes assailed Huppon the ancient, and slew him. Neoptolemus and King Archilogus fought together. Polidamas beat Palamedes, and wounded him very sore, and after mocked him by stepping. King Selenus and King Carras encountred together, and Carras was sore beaten and wounded. Phylomachus beat Antenor, Phyloteas and King Remus fought together. King Thelus and King Eucialus fought together, and both were sore hurt. And the Warriors of King Priamus slew many Greeks, and hurt many Kings. King Theladon and King Sarpeden fustled one against the other, that they fell both sore hurt, and astonished of the anguish they had. King Thoas and Achilles that were Cousins, assailed Hector, and gave him many strokes, and drew off his Helme from his head, and hurt him in many places. Hector gave to him a stroke with his Sword, that he cut off half his nose.

To the rescue of Hector came his bastards Brethren, that slew many Greeks and took King Thoas, and wounded King Agamemnon, that he was bound to his Tent by the head, and King Thoas was lead prisoner to Troy. Menelaus made a wound into grieke Paris, and Paris shot to him an Arrowe and smote him wounded him, that he was bound into his Tent. And so Menelaus had

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had bound up his wounds, he came again to the battel to assault Paris, and he found him and assailed him, but Eneas put himself between them both, forasmuch as Paris was unarmed, and not able to prevent him: and so Eneas leas him into the City, to the end that Menelaus should not slay him. Then Hector assailed Menelaus, and intended to have taken him: but there came to the rescue great plenty of Chivalry of the Greeks, wherefore Hector could not come to his intent, then hee thought on, and smote among the other, with help of his folk, that the Greeks fled. And then night coming on, made the battel cease.

CHAP. XIV.

How Priamus would have had King Thoas hanged, and how they fought the fift batrel, in which Hector slew Iliad Kings: and how Diomedes slew the Saginary.

In the morning King Priamus (would not fight that day,) but sent for his countel, to wit, Hector, Paris, Troilus, and Deiphobus, Eneas, Antenor, and Polydamas, and thus unto them: Ye know we hold prisoner King Thoas, without any price we have deserved, he is come to destroy us: and therefore I think good, that we make him dye an evil death. What say ye thereto? Oa Sir, said Eneas, the Gods forbid that your nobles should do such a villainy, since it is so, that King Thoas is one of the most noble Kings of Greece, for it might happen that the Greeks might take one of ours, to whom they might do the like, whereof ye might take the greatest grief in the world. It is better as I think, that ye keep safe King Thoas, without doing him hurt, that if by fortune one of ours were taken, we might make an exchange, and take one for the other. This countel seemed good and pleasing to Hector but King Priamus said if ye do this, it shall seem to the Greeks that we doubt them, and that we dare not put their folk to death: notwithstanding I will do by your countel. This countel finished, Eneas took Troilus and Antenor, and went to the Helen, whom they found in the great Hall of Ilion, with the Queen Hecuba, and many other noble Ladies, where he made great joy, and they

they supposed to have comforted her, so did Queen Hecuba, that said she should take no sorrow, for they of the City would well defend them.

Among these things the Greeks complained of the death of their friends that the Trojans slew, and held themselves very Children that they had put themselves in such danger, wherefrom they had well passed, if they had had good counsel: yet it happened that same night, there came so great a wind and rain, that their Tents were all turned up-side down, and it seemed that the world should have ended by the great storm, whereof their sorrow was doubled. When it came to the morning that the Tempest was passed, they armed themselves throughout the Host, and went against the Trojans, that then were issued to battel. Achilles aduoyelled himself first to Huppon, that was as great as a Span, and was King of Larissa, and smote him with a Spear in the breast, that he killed him, and bare him to the earth. Hector slew in his company, King Anthoneus, Dyomedes slew King Amipus. Then King Epistropus, and King Cedus assailed Hector, and Epistropus iusted against Hector, and brake his Spear upon him, and said to him many villainous words, whereat Hector was wonderful angry, and in his exceeding great ire gave him such a stroke that he slew him, and afterward said that he should go and say his villainous words to them that were dead, such as he was wont to say to the living. Then was Cedus passing sorrowful for the death of his brother, and admonished a thousand Knights to slay Hector, and they assailed him, and beat him off his Horse, and cryed to King Cedus, to slay him: when Hector perceived that, he gave him a stroke and cut off his Arme, where with he fell down, then Hector slew him. Eneas slew in this skirmish, King Amphymacis. Then went together the most puissant of the Greeks, and assailed the Trojans and slew many, and they went with so great force, that they put the Trojans in a chase, in which Achilles slew King Pales whereof Hector had great sorrow, and in his ire slew King Dalpme, and King Dorcus, thus by the puissance of Hector, the Trojans recovered the field, and slew many Greeks.

Then issued out of Troy King Epistropus, with three thousand

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sand Knights and they brake ranks, and thrust among the
 Greeks that recoyled in their coming, hee brought with him a
 Sagitary, that before is made mention of. This Sagitary was
 not armed, but he bare a strong Bow and a Quiber full of Ar-
 rows, and shot strongly. When the Knights of the Greeks saw
 this marvellous beast, they had no desire to go forth, and they
 that were before began to with draw. Among these things,
 Hector slew Polixenes, the noble Duke, that fought toge against
 him, for by the strength of the Trojans and the horour of the
 Sagitary, the Greeks were driven back to their Tents. It
 happened that Dyomedes before one of the Tents, was assail-
 ed of the Sagitary, and had this beast before him, and the Tro-
 jans on his back, so that it behoved him there to shew his pur-
 sance. The Sagitary shot an Arrow to him, and Dyomedes
 not well assured, advanced nigh unto him, and gave him a stroke
 with his Sword, not armed, that he slew him, at that time it
 was past mid-day, then the Greeks recovered the field, and made
 the Trojans fly. Then encountered Hector and Achilles, and
 with force of their Spears they fought, and fell both to the
 earth: And as Achilles was first re-mounted, hee supposed to
 have led away Galathee the good Wife of Hector: but Hector
 cryed to his folk, that they shoulde not suffer him. Then they
 ran upon Achilles, and recovered Galathee, and rendered him
 again to Hector, that was very glad of him. At this skilfull
 was Antenor taken, and sent to their Tents notwithstanding,
 that Polidamas his Son did matrels of Armes to release him,
 but he could not: thus they fought to great damage of both pat-
 ties, untill the night parted them. *CHAP. XV. Of the Truce between them,*
 Of the Truce between them, after which began battel again
 from morne to even, with great damage to both parties,
 but the Trojans lost more than the Greeks. *CHAP. XVI. Of the morning,*
 In the morning the Greeks sent Dyomedes and Miles to
 King Priamus to have peace for thre months. King Priamus
 assembled his counsell upon this thing, and each man agreed

save Hector, that said the Greeks fained that to bury their dead bodies, and they lacked victual, therefore required Truce, to the end, that during this time they might provide them of victual, and we daily make ours, whereof we may soon have scarcity: yet he would not stand against the opinion of so many wise men but agreed, and the truce was accorded for three months. This truce during, King Thoas was detained in fear of Anchenor, whom they sent to the Trojans: Calchas that by the commandement of Apollo had left the Trojans, had a passing fair Daughter, named Briseida, which he prayed King Agamemnon and the other Princes, that they would require King Priamus to send Briseida to him. They prayed earnestly to King Priamus at the request of Calchas, but the Trojans blamed sore Calchas, and called him false Traytor, and worthy to dye, that had left his own land and his natural Lord, to go into the company of his mortal enemies: yet at the earnest desire of the Greeks, King Priamus sent Briseida to her Father.

The Truce during Hector went on a day to the Tents of the Greeks, and Achilles beheld him gladly, forasmuch as he never saw him unarmed: And at the request of Achilles Hector went into his Tent, and as they spake together of many things, Achilles said to Hector, I have great pleasure to see thee unarmed, forasmuch as I never saw thee so before. But I shall have more pleasure, when thou shalt dye of my hand, which thing I most desire. For I know thee to be strong, and have oftentimes proved it, to the effusion of my blood, whereof I have great anger: and much more sorrow forasmuch as thou slewest Patroclus, that I loved the most of the world. When thou mayest be leue, that before this year be past, his death shall be avenged upon thee, by my hand, and I also know, that thou desirest to slay mee.

Hector answered and said, Achilles if I desire thy death, marvel nothing thereat: for thou art mine enemy, and art come into this Land to destroy me and mine, I would have thee know, that thy words fear mee nothing at all: yet I have hope that with this sword which I have in hand, I continue in breath, and my sword shall mee not, thou shalt dye by my hands, and not thou only, but the greatest part of the Greeks: for among you ye have enter-
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prized a great folly. And I am assured thou shalt dye by my hand ere I shall dye by thine. And if thou think thou mayest defend thee against mee, make it so: that all the Barons of thy host do accord, that we fight body against body, and if it happen that thou vanquish mee, my friends and I will bee vanquished out of this Realm and leave it unto the Greeks, thereof I shall give good pledge. And herein thou mayest profit many other, that may runne in danger, if they follow the battel: and if it happen that I vanquish thee, then all of thy host depart hence, and suffer us to live in peace. Achilles chafed with these words, and offered to fight this battel, and gave Hector his gage, which he took and received gladly.

When Agamemnon knew of this offer, he went hastily unto the Tent of Achilles, with a great company of Noble men, which in no wise would accord to this battel, saying that they would not submit, so many Nobles under the strength of one man: and the Trojans said in like manner, save onely King Priamus that would gladly agree, for the great strength he found in his Son Hector. Thus was the fight broken, and Hector departed and went again to Troy.

When Troylus knew that Briseyda should be sent to her father, he made great sorrow, for she was his Sovereign Lady of love, in like wise Briseyda loved earnestly Troylus, and made also the greatest sorrow of the world, to leave her Sovereigne Lord in love. There was never so much sorrow betwixen two Lovers at their departing. Who that list to hear of all their love, let him read the booke of Troylus that Chaucer writ, where in he shall finde whole stories, which were too long to write here, but finally Briseyda was led unto the Greeks, and received honourably.

Among them was Dyomedes, that anon was enflamed with the love of Briseyda, when he saw her, and in riding by her side he shewed her all his mind, and made her many promises, desiring her love, when she knew the mind of Dyomedes, she excused her, saying, she would not agree to him, nor refuse him at that time, for her heart was not disposed to answer otherwise. Of this answer Dyomedes had great joy, so much as he was not

refused utterly; and he accompanied her unto the Tent of her Father, and helpt her down off her Horse, and took from her one of her Gloves, which she held in her hand; and he suffered him sweetly. Calchas receiued her with great joy, and when they were in priuity betwixen them both, Briseyda said to her Father these words:

Ha, ha, my Father, how is thy wit failed that were wont to be so wise, and the most honoured and beloved in the City of Troy, and governed it all that was within and had so many riches and possessions; and now hast been Traitor, thou that oughtest to have kept thy riches, and defended thy country unto death? How shall this turn to thy shame? Surely thou shalt neuer get so much honour, as thou hast gotten reproach; and thou shalt not onely be blamed in thy life, but also ill spoken of after thy death, and be damned in Hell. And now I would yet it had been better to have dwelled out from the people upon some Isle of the Sea, then to dwell here in this dishonour, thinkest thou that the Greeks hold thee for true and faithful, thou art openly false and untrue to thy people? Surely it was not onely the God Apollo, that thus abused thee, it was a company of Devils: as he thus spake to her Father, she wept grievously for the displeasure that she conceived.

Ha, ha, my daughter, said Calchas, thinkest thou it is a fit thing to dispise the answer of the Gods, and especially in that that touches my health? I know certainly by their answers, this War shall not endure long, this City shall be destroyed, and the Nobles also and the Burgeses, and therefore it is better for us to be here safe, then to be slain with them; thus finished they their talke.

The comming of Briseyda pleased much all the Greeks and they came and feasted her, and demanded of her tydings of Troy, and of King Priamus, and them that were with him, and she answered courteously to all their demands. When the Nobles that were there, promised to defend her, and hold her as dear as their Daughter, then each man went into his Tent, and there was none of them, but gave her a Jewel at departing: it pleased her well to abide and dwell with the Greeks: and she forgot the noble

noble City of Troy, and the love of noble Troylus. O how soon is the purpose of a woman changed. Surely, sooner then any man can say or think: Even now Briseida accused her Father of Treason, which she her self exerciseth in forgetting of her Country, and true friend Troylus.

CHAP. XVI.

How the Greeks and Trojans began the six Battell, what dored thirty dayes, in which were many Kings and Princes slain on both sides, and how Dyomedes smote down Troylus off his horse, and sent it to Briseida his Love, that received it gladly.

After the three Months Truce was expired, the Trojans provided for Battell. And when Hector had ordered all his battels, he issued out first, and took with him fifteen thousand, and Troylus followed him with ten thousand Knights: after him came Paris with three thousand good Archers, and well horsed. After came Deiphobus with three thousand, after him Eneas, and all the other in order. There were this day on the Trojans party, more then an hundred thousand valiant fighting men.

On the Greeks party, came first Menelaus with seven thousand Knights, after him Dyomedes with as many, and then Achilles who lead eleven thousand, then King Pampytus with a great multitude of Knights, and the other after, as they were appointed. The King Philes advanced him first, and Hector ran against him so strongly, that he slew him with his Spear. Then there arose a great cry for his death among the Greeks, and the slaughter began so great, that it was an horrible sight to see, as well of the one side, as of the other. King Pampytus slew many Trojans, for to revenge the death of his Uncle, and assailed Hector, but Hector gave him a stroke that he slew him, and to revenge his death, the Greeks slew many of the Trojans. Achilles slew many Noble men, among whom he slew Duke Byraon, and Euforbe that was a great Noble man. Hector was this day sore hurt in the face, and knew not who had done it, therefore the Trojans recopled to the Walls.

When Hector apparently saw upon the walls Queen Hecuba his Mother, and his Sisters, he was ashamed, and furiously assailed King Menon, Cousin of Achilles, and gave him so many strokes with his Sword upon his Helm, that he flew him in the sight of Achilles, that was mad for anger, and took a strong spear and ran against Hector, and brake his spear upon him, but he could not remove him; and Hector gave him a stroke that he made him tumble under his Horse, and said to him: Achilles, Achilles, thou contendest to approach mee, but know, thou approachest thy death. And as Achilles would have answered to Hector, Troilus came between them with a great number of Kts. And there were slain more then five hundred Knights of the Greeks, and they put them back by force. Then Menelaus came to the rescue with three thousand fighting men.

And on the Trojans side, came King Ademon, that rushed against Menelaus, and hurt him in the face: and he and Troilus took him, and had lead him away, if Dyomedes had not come the sooner, with a great company of Knights, and fought valiantly with Troilus at his coming, and smote him down, and took his Horse, and sent it to Briseida, and did cause to say to her by his Servant, that it was Troilus his Horse, her Love: and that he had conquered him by his promise, and prayed her from thenceforth, that she would hold him for her Love.

Briseida had great joy of these tydings, and said to the Servant, that he should say unto his Lord, she might not hate him, that with so good a heart loved her. When Dyomedes knew the answer, he was joyful, and thrust in among his Enemies: but the Trojans made the Greeks go back, and recolle unto their Tents, and had slain them all, if King Agamemnon had not succoured them with great strength. Then began the battel mortal, and the Greeks recovered the field, and put the Trojans back to their Ditches. Then came Polidamas to the rescue, with a great number of valiant Knights, and did goodly exploits of warre, Dyomedes addresst him to him, but he was beaten off his Horse, by Polydamas, who took the Horse, and delivered it to Troilus, that fought on foot and he presently mounted thereupon.

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Then came Achilles against Troylus, whom Troylus receiued gladly, and beat down Achilles, which remounted lightly, and assailed Troylus, with his Sword, Troylus defended him valiantly. Then came on Hector, who had at this time slain more then a thousand Knights: but the Greeks defended Achilles, and were so sore oppressed, that they could hardly defend him any longer, he had been slain or taken, if King Thelamon and the Duke of Athens had not succoured him. They set him again on his Horse, then the night came on, that parted them. They fought thus thirty daies continually, to the great damage of both parties: and there were slain six of the Bastard Sons of King Priamus, and Hector was hurt in the face, therefore King Priamus demanded Truce of the Greeks for six months, and they accorded to him.

CHAP. XVII.

How the Greeks and Trojan began the seventh battel, that durred twelve Daies, and after began the eighth battel, wherein Hector was slain by Achilles, and they were driven back into their City by force to their great damage.

During the six months Truce, Hector sought to be healed of his wounds, and played in the noble Hall of Ilion, (as the Wilkory saith) the beautifullest Palace in the world. During the Truce, King Priamus buried his six bastard Sons, each in an honourable Sepulture. Among all other things, Dyomedes suffered great grief, for the love of Briseyda, and could not rest for thinking on her; and many times requested her love, but she answered him wittily, still giving him hope without certainty: by which Dyomedes was more enflamed. When the six months were past, they began to fight for twelve daies space from morning till night, there were many slain on both sides. And there happened a great mortality in the Host of the Greeks, by reason of the great heat: therefore Agamemnon required truce, which was accorded to him.

The night before the Truce was expired, Andromache the Wife of Hector had two fair Sons by him, whereof the one was

was named Laomedon, the other Astromates, this Andromache saw that night a marvailous vision, and it seemed to her, that if Hector went the day following to the battel, hee should be slain. And shee had great fear and dread of her Husband, mournfully requesting him, that he would not go to the battel that day: whereof Hector blamed his wife, saying, that she should not beleefe nor gibe faith to dreams. The next morning Andromache went to King Priamus, and the Queen, and told them the verity of her Vision: and praying them, that they would do so much at her request, as to dissuade Hector, hee should not in any wise that day go to the battel.

It happened, that day was fair, and the Trojans armed them, and Troilus issued first into the battel, after him Eneas, after Paris, Deiphebus, Polydamas, and King Sarpedon, King Epistropus, King Croys, and King Philomenus, and after all, the Princes that were come in ayd of the Trojans, each man in good order. King Priamus sent to Hector, that he keep him that day from going to battel. Wherefore Hector was angry, and reproached his Wife, as he that knew well, that this commandement came by her. Notwithstanding, he armed him: and when Andromache saw him armed, she took her little Children, and fell down at the feet of her Husband, and humbly prayed him that he would unarme him: but he would not do it. Then shee said, if not for my sake, yet have pity on your little Children, that I and they dye not a bitter death, or that we be not lead into bondage into strange Countreys.

Then came Queen Hecuba, and Queen Helen, and the Sisters of Hector, and they all at once humbly entreated him, with tears in their eyes, to unarme him, and come with them into the Hall: but he would not do it for their prayers, but descended from the Palace thus armed as he was, and took his Horse, and would have gone to battel. But, at the request of Andromache, King Priamus came running, and took him by the hynde, and said to him so much, that he made him return, but in no wise he would be perswaded to unarme him.

Among all these things, the battel was mortal on both sides, Dyomedes and Troilus fustled together, and had slain each

each other, if Menelaus had not parted them. Then King Mileses of Frigia beat Menelaus, and had taken him, when Eneas came, he would have slain him, but Dyomedes delivered him, and slew many Trojans.

Then came King Thelamon with three thousand, and Iusted against Polydamas, and unhorsed him. But Troylus succoured him, and made him remount his Horse: after came Paris and Achilles on the other side, that smote among the Trojans by so great force, with the help of his people, that hee put them to flight unto the City, in this chase Achilles slew Margareton, one of the Bastards of King Priamus.

When Hector knew that Achilles had slain Margareton, he had great sorrow, and did lace on his Helme, and went to the battel that his Father knew not of, in his coming hee slew two noble Greek Dukes, and Duke Corriphus, and Duke Bastidus, and he thrust into the Greeks, and slew as many as hee could reach, that the Greeks fled before him, and there was none so hardy that durst abide his strokes: thus the Trojans returned and slew the Greeks on all sides. Then the Greeks took Polydamas, and had lead him away, had not Hector delivered him, and slew many Greeks. Then an Admiral of Greece, named Leocides, assailed Hector, and Hector slew him.

When Achilles saw that Hector slew thus the Nobles of Greece, and many other, that it was marvel to behold, hee thought if Hector were not slain, the Greeks should never have victory. Forasmuch as he had slain many Kings and Princes, he ran upon him marvailously, and a noble Duke of Greece with him, named Policeus, that was come for the love of Achilles, the which had faithfully promised to give to him his sister in marriage. But Hector slew the same Duke in the sight of Achilles. Then Achilles thinking to revenge the death of Policeus, assailed Hector furiously: but Hector cast to him a dart fiercely, and made a wound in his thigh: Then Achilles issued out of the battel: and did bind up his wound, and took a great Spear of purpose to slay Hector, if he might meet him. Among all these things, Hector had taken a Noble Barron of Greece, that was richly armed, and to lead him out of the Host at his

ease, he cast his shield behind him, and left his breast uncovered: and as he was departing, minding not Achilles, he came privily unto him, and thrust his Spear in his body, and Hector fell dead to the ground. When King Menon saw Hector dead, he assailed Achilles by great force, and beat him to the ground, and hurt him grievously, but his men carried him into his tent upon his shield. Then for the death of Hector, were all the Trojans discomfited, and re-entred into their City, bearing the body of Hector with great sorrow and lamentation.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the rich Sepulture of *Hector*, and great lamentations and weepings the *Trojans* made for his death: and how *Palamedes* was chosen Governour of the Host of the *Greeks*.

NOW Hector being dead, and his body born into the City, there is no tongue can expresse the sorrow that was made in the City, generally of men and women: there was none but had rather have lost his own Son then him: every one said, that from thenceforth they had lost all their hope: thus they demeaned long their extreame grief. The noblest Kings and Princes carried the body unto the Palace of Ilion. When King Priamus saw him, he fell down in a swoon upon the body, that they were constrained to take him away by force. There all his Brethren made great lamentations. What might men say of the sorrow the Queen his Mother made, and afterwards his Sister: O what sorrow made his Wife: There can no man expresse their severall griefs. And forasmuch as the body might not long endure without corruption, King Priamus took counsel of wise Masters, how they might keep the body of Hector without Sepulture: then he did cause to bee made by their advice and counsel a rich sepulture upon four pillars of gold, lift up on high, upon the which was made a rich Tabernacle of gold and precious stones: and on the four corners of the Tabernacle, were four Images of gold, like Angels: and above the Tabernacle, there was a wonderful great Image of Gold, that was made after the semblance of Hector, and had the visage so-
wards

wards the Greeks, and held a naked sword, with which he menaced them: there was in the midst of the Tabernacle a place voyd, where the Goddess sate, and put the body of Hector, flesh, and bones, clad in his robes, and stood up on his feet, and might endure a long time in this wise without corruption, by a certain device that the Goddess had set on the head of Hector: to wit, a Vessel that had a hole in the bottom, full of fine balme, that distilled and dropped into his head, and spread down into all the parts of his body, as well within as without, and they often filled the Vessel with balme. Thus the body did not impair for the great vertue of this balme.

And all the people that desired to see Hector, saw him as perfectly as if he lived. To this sepulture, the same Goddess made a Lamp of fine gold, burning continually without going out, and afterward, they made a closure, that no man should approach unto this Tabernacle without licence. In this Temple King Priamus obtained great plenty of Priests to pray unto the Gods without ceasing, for his Son Hector, and gave to them good rents.

Among these things, King Agamemnon assembled all the Kings and Princes of his Host, and said unto them: Worthy Kings, Princes, and Barons, wee ought to render thanks to the Gods, with devout hearts, that hath suffered our courageous enemy Hector to bee slain by the hand of Achilles. For while he lived, wee had no hope to overcome our Enemies. What may the Trojans from henceforth hope for, but onely their overthrow? And we may hope in short time for the victory over them and theirs: so much as Achilles is grievously hurt, and may not go to battel, if ye think good, whiles that he may be healed, and the other also that be hurt, (of whom we have many, and also for to bury the dead bodies) we will send to King Priamus for to have Truce for two months. The counsel liked them, and they sent to King Priamus for Truce, and hee agreed thereto.

During this Truce, Palamedes murmured again at the Seigniorie of Agamemnon, and as they were altogether, Palamedes speaking of this matter, King Agamemnon answered

very discretly, in the presence of them all, and said: Palamedes, thinkest thou I have any pleasure in the Seigniorie that was giuen to mee at the beginning, and have discharged unto this time? Know, it was not my seeking, neither have I any profit thereby: but great cares, and breach of sleeps, lest by my negligence our Host should be ruined or dishonoured: I shall be well pleased to be under the government of another: and I fear no man that can accuse me, for any neglect of my duty. If thou gavest not thy consent to mine election, thou needest not repine thereat: for you were not at that time come, but it was two years after ere thou camest. And if wee should have carried your coming, we should have been at the Port of Athens, and forasmuch as you shall not think I am desirous of this honour, I desire another should be chosen, and am ready to give consent with the most voyces. When Agamemnon had thus spoken, they proceeded no further that day in this matter. And in the evening Agamemnon caused it to be proclaimed throughout the Host, that each man should assemble early in the morning, before the Generals Tent at the Parliament.

When they were all assembled, Agamemnon said unto them. Royal Princes and friends, I have had until this time, the charge of this undertaking, to order it well: in such wise, that by the sufferance of the Gods, I have executed it with honour until this time. And forasmuch as it is not lawful that an University be ruled alway by one Master, but that every man employ him to the best, and forasmuch as I have conducted this host a long time, I desire ye to make choise of another, that may likewise conduct it discretly. When Agamemnon had finished his words, his speeches pleased every man, and they chose Palamedes to be their Governour: then he went to his Tent.

Achilles that lay sick of his wounds, was angry at the deposing of Agamemnon, and said before all that would hear it, that Palamedes was nothing like unto Agamemnon, in wit and judgement: and that they ought not to change him for Palamedes: but forasmuch as the people had consented, he agreed also.

CHAP. XIX.

How King Priamus went to be revenged on the Greeks for the death of his Son Hector; and of the Prowesses he did; and of the Anniversary of Hector, in which Achilles was surpris'd with the love of Polyxena, the Daughter of King Priamus, in such wise that he might endure no rest.

When the two months Truce were past, King Priamus desiring to revenge the death of his Son Hector, ordained with his own person his Battels; and set in each battel good Conductors, and hee himself lead with him five and twenty thousand good Knights. Dares saith, there issued out of Troy that day, an hundred and fifty thousand men. Deiphobus was the foremost, and then Paris; and after him came King Priamus, Troilus, Eneas, Menon, and Polydamas, and they marched upon the Greeks. Palamedes made ready his battalions. Then began the battel furious and mortal. King Priamus smote down Palamedes in his coming, and after smote the Greeks, and slew many of them, and performed such deeds of arms that day, that it is almost incredible, a man so ancient and farre in years as he was, could do that which he did. King Serpedon of Troy, assailed King Neoptolemus, who was a strong Knight, and King Serpedon was son borne to the earth, who defended him valiantly, and gave a stroke unto King Neoptolemus, that made a wound in his thigh. Then came King Perse that remounted again King Serpedon, with the aid of his men. Menelaus and the Duke of Athens, assailed the King of Perse, and inclosed him and his people amongst them, and slew the King of Perse, and made the Trojans recople: there did King Serpedon wondrous matters of Arms.

King Priamus and his Bastard Sons that then followed him ceased not to slay the Greeks: and there was none that day, that did so much in arms, as King Priamus, for his sorrow and anger, made his strength to increase. The Greeks advised to take the way, which the Trojans should return unto the City: and they went thither in great number. And when the Trojans recopled to go to that place, they found themselves in the mid.

ble of their enemies. Then began a mortal battel, there came upon them King Priamus, with a great number by a Wing: and Paris came crossing them with great plenty of fighters; he had great store of Archers, that slew many of the Greeks: and they did so well bestirre them, that the Greeks were driven to recople to their Tents. Then the Trojans re-entred their City, and King Priamus sustained the worst of this battel. He sent to the Greeks, to demand a Truce, and they accorded to him. But we find not how long this Truce endured.

Among these things, King Priamus did cause to be carried by land, the body of the K. of Perie to be buried in his Country. Then was the weeping great in Troy, and especially of Paris, who loved him exceedingly. Now during this Truce the Anniversary of Hector approached, when men should mourn fifteen daies in great sorrow, and after should bellow the great Feast of the Funeral, as then it was the Custome for Kings and Princes. Then during the Truce, the Greeks went and came into the City safely: so did the Trojans unto the Tents of the Greeks. Then Achilles desired to go to Troy, to see the City, and the Feast of the Anniversary of Hector, whom he had slain: and he went unarmed to the Temple of Apollo, where was the Sepulture of Hector, he found there great plenty of Noble men and women, that made great sorrow before the Sepulture: and Hector a man might see on all sides whole, in like manner as he was living, by vertue of the balm. There was Queen Hecuba and Polixena her Daughter, that was passing fair, with a great company of Noble Ladies, with their hair disperled and hanging about their shoulders, making great lamentation. Albeit Polixena made so great sorrow, yet it diminished not her beauty, but she seemed so fair in all parts, that Nature never formed fairer then she.

When Achilles had viewed Polixena, he said in himself, he had never seen so comely and fair a woman, nor better formed: and said he was one of the noblest women of the world. Then was Achilles smot with the Dart of Love, that stroke him to the heart, that the more he beheld her, the more hee desired her. And was so besotted on her, that he thought on no other thing, but

but abode in the Temple, as long as the Queen was there : and when she went out, he conveyed his eye after her, as far as he might : but this was the beginning of his misfortune. Afterward Achilles returned unto his Tent, and when hee was laid to sleep, there came many things in his mind ; hee knew then the danger that Polixena, had put him in : and thought in himself, that the Strongest men in the world had no power to vanquish him, yet the sight of a fair Virgin had overcome him : he thought, that there was no Medicine in the world might heal him, save she.

Then he said : my intreaties, Strength, and riches, cannot move her to have pity on mee : what hard fortune hath put mee in this danger, to love her that hateth mee, and by right good cause : for I am come hither to slay her kindred, and have lately slain her noble Brother Hector. Surely I see no remedy, since she is the noblest Lady in the world. Then he turned him to the wall and wept, and bethought himself how he might obtain the Love of Polixena : in these meditations hee spent the most part of the night.

CHAP. XX.

How Achilles sent a secret Messenger to Hecuba Queen of Troy, to request her Daughter Polyxena, and the answer : how for the love of her, Achilles assembled the Host of the Greeks, and caused them to depart, and make peace with the Trojans.

The night following, as Achilles was laid on his bed, he thought that he would send his Messenger betimes unto Queen Hecuba, to know if he might find that favour, that she would bestow her daughter Polyxena on him for his Wife, and he would do so much for her, that he would make the Greeks to raise their Siege, and go again into their own Country, that peace should be made between them. What hee thought in the night, he put in execution, and sent a Messenger unto the Queen, to require her Daughter, and hee related to her all that his Lord commanded him. When the Queen understood the Messenger,

messenger, she answered him discretly: and although she hated Achilles more then any man in the world, yet she said: Friend; as much as in me is, I am ready to perform what your master requireth: but certifie him, that I cannot do this of my self, but I will speak to my Husband, and my Son Paris, if you return hither three daies hence, I will fully resolve you.

When the messenger heard the Queens answer, he returned to his Lord, and told him all that he had heard: Then Queen Hecuba went to King Priamus her Husband, and told him in the hearing of Paris, what Achilles had said: then the King hanged down his head, and was a long time, not saying a word, after he said: It is (I think) a hard thing, to receive into true friendship, he that hath done us so many injuries, that hath taken away the light of mine eyes, in slaying my dear Son Hector, and therein given hope to the Greeks to obtain the victory. Yet to eschew further perils, to the end my other Sons lose not their lives, and that I may rest in mine old daies, I consent with you that he have what he requireth: alway foreseen, that he do what he hath promised, without any deception. Paris agreed to this readily, forasmuch as in the promises of Achilles, was nothing spoken of Queen Helen.

The third day after, Achilles sent his Messenger again to the Queen, and as he was come before her, she said to him: I have spoken to my Husband, and my Son Paris, and told them the Request, and Promise of your Lord: and they are content that this his request be agreed unto: so that he, first perform what he hath promised: so thou mayest say unto him, that he may obtain his desire, if he conduct wisely this thing, as much as in him lyeth. The Messenger took leave of the Queen, and came to his Master, and related all that the Queen had said to him. Then began Achilles, to think how he should perform what he had promised to King Priamus, being difficult, because it was not all in his power. But it is a vice proper to foolish Lovers, to promise things that are hard to bring about. And Achilles flattered himself, that for his not giving ayd to the Greeks, he would make them to leave their Siege. Then Achilles by the counsel of Palamedes, assembled all the Kings and Noble.

Noblemen of the Host in Parliament and said as followeth.

My Friends, that be here assembled, to bring this Warre to an end, think ye on your selves, how by great rashnesse and folly, to recover the Wife of King Menelaus, we have left our Countreys and Lands, our Wives and Children, and are come into a strange Land, where we have mis-spended our precious hours foolishly, and put our bodies in danger of death, to great and infinite labours: and since we came hither, there are many Kings and Princes dead, and I my self have shed much blood, that never should have happened if we had not begun this folly. Helen is not of so great price, that so many Noble-men should dye for her: there is enow in the world both as noble, and fair as she is, of whom Menelaus might have one or two, if he would. And it is not a light thing to overcome the Trojans, for they have a strong City, well furnished with good Fighters, both of Horse and foot: and it ought to suffice us that we have slain Hector, and many other of their Nobles, wherefore we might now return with great honour: and though we leave Helen, have we not Exione: to whom Helen may not compare in noblenesse.

Then arose the Duke of Athens, and King Thoas, and contraried strongly the words of Achilles: so did all the other: And said, that he spake neither reason, nor well. Whereat Achilles had great sorrow, and commanded his Myrmidons, they should not arm themselves any more against the Trojans, and that they should give neither ayd nor counsel to the Greeks. Amongst these things, Victuals began to fail, and they had great famine. Then Palamedes assembled all the Nobles of the Host to counsel, and by their advice King Agamemnon was sent unto the City of Melle, to King Telephus, that laded his Ships with victuals, and came safely again into the Host of the Greeks, where he was received with great joy. Among these things, Palamedes caused their shipping to be repaired, and ready if they had need.

CHAP XXI.

Of the death of *Deiphobus*, the Son of *Priamus*, and how *Paris* slew *Palamedes*: and the *Trojans* chased the *Greeks* into their Tents, and set fire on their Ships: and how *Achilles* would not go to battel, for the love of *Polixena*.

When the Truce was past, they began to fight as before, *Deiphobus* in his coming assailed *King Cressus* of *Greece*, and they fought together: but *Deiphobus* beat *King Cressus* dead to the ground, whereat the *Greeks* were put to flight. Then *Palamedes* and *Dyomedes*, came with five and twenty thousand men, that resisted the *Trojans*: with them was *King Thelamon-Ajax*, that adressed him against *Eutromius*, one of the Bastards of *King Priamus*, and smote him dead to the ground, in sight of *Deiphobus*, who in a great rage ran upon *Thelamon*, and wounded him. When *Palamedes* saw this, he took a Spear, and ran at *Deiphobus*, and smote him in the breast, that the Spear entered into his body, and breaking abode in the body of *Deiphobus*. When *Paris* saw his Brother wounded to death, he led him to the Gate of the City, and appointed his men to keep him. As *Deiphobus* opened his eyes and saw his Brother *Paris*, he said: Brother, let me not fall without revenging my death: ere this Truncheon be taken out of my body, that thou wilt revenge me on him that hath slain me. *Paris* promised him to do his best: and returned into the Battel, said in himself, that he desired to live no longer, but till he had revenged the death of his Brother: and seeking *Palamedes*, he found him in battel with *King Serpedon*, and *Palamedes* defended himself valiantly, and gave so great a stroke to *King Serpedon*, that he cut off his Shoulder from his body, then *King Serpedon* fell down dead.

Paris seeing the great damage that *Palamedes* did to them, how with his prowesse he had put the *Trojans* to flight, he bent a strong Bow, and aiming well at *Palamedes*, shot to him an inveniomed Arrow, and smote him in the throat, and cut in two the master vein, and *Palamedes* fell dead to the earth: for whole

whose death the Greeks made great sorrow, and left the battell, and went unto their Tents, there held a party against the Trojans, and defended them strongly. Then descended the Trojans a foot, and entred their Tents, and took all that they found: Then Paris and Troylus went by a side way unto the Port, and fired their Ships. To the rescue of the Ships came King Thelamon, with a great company, and began the battell so horribly, that there was great slaughter on both sides, verily the Ships had been all burnt, had it not been for the prowesse of King Thelamon, that did marvels with his body, and for all his resistance, there were moze then five hundred ships burnt. There was great slaughter of the Greeks, many were sore hurt. There was Ebes the Son of the King of Thrace, hurt with a Spear, and the Truncheon remained in his body, and in that manner he went to the Tent of Achilles, where he rested him that day, and refused to go to the battell, for the love he had to Polyxena. Ebes reproached Achilles greatly, because he suffered the people of his Country to be destroyed, saying, that he might have helped them if he would. And as soon as he had finished these words, one took the Truncheon out of his body, and he dyed presently.

After, came from the battell one of the Servants of Achilles, and Achilles demanded of him tydings of the Host. O sir, said he, it is this day mishapned to our folk, for the great multitude of Trojans that are come upon them, and they have slain all that they met with, and I think there is not one Trojan left at home, but every man is come to the battell, if it please you, now whiles the Trojans be weary, to come to the battell, ye shall gain a perpetual memory. For by your prowesse you shall in little space vanquish all, and they shall not dare to defend themselves against you, they are so weary. But Achilles would neither for the words of his Clarlet, nor the death of Ebes change his purpose, for the great love he had to Polyxena.

During these things, the battell was cruel, and endured unto night, to the great damage of the Greeks, and the night parted them; yet Deiphobus was not dead, but drew towards his end: when Paris and Troylus saw him in that grief, they began to make great lamentations. And then Deiphobus opened a little

his eyes, and demanded of Paris with a feeble voyce, if he were dead that had slain him : Paris answered yes, Then Deiphobus did cause to draw out the head of the spear, and dyed. Wherefore the Trojans made great sorrow. It is needlesse to hold long talke of the sorrow that King Priamus his Father made, nor his Wife, and his Sister : also for the death of King Sarpedon. Of the other party, the Greeks made great sorrow for the death of Palamedes, and buried his body worshipfully. And as they that might not be long without a Governour, by the grave counsel of Duke Nestor, and others, Agamemnon was set again in his dignity as he was before.

Early the next morning, the Trojans issued out in good order, and the Greeks came against them. Then began the battel to be mortal, there was great slaughter on both sides : but it rained so that day, that the Greeks with-drew them to their Tents, and the Trojans followed them : but the rain was so great, that they left the battel, and returned to the City. The next day they began to fight, and slew that day many Barrows of the Greeks, and fought till evening : so they continued seven daies, whers was great slaughter on both sides, soasmuch as the Greeks could not suffer the stench of the dead bodies, they demanded truce for two months, which was granted by K. Priamus.

During this truce, K. Agamemnon sent Duke Nestor, Vlisses, and Dyomedes, to speak to Achilles, to request him to come to the Host, and defend them against the Trojans. When they were come, he received them with great joy. And then Vlisses said unto him : Sir Achilles, was it not by your agrément, and also ours, that this Host left their Country : And now yee are come upon King Priamus, and have destroyed him and his, by force of Arms : From whence cometh this slacknesse, after so many hurts we have received by the Trojans, that have slain so many Kings and Princes, robbed our Tents, and burnt our ships, and we were now in hope to have vanquished them, after you by your valour had slain Hector, that was the true defender of the Trojans : also that now Deiphobus is dead, the Trojans are put under foot, now you have gotten by your valor a worthy renown, will ye lose all at once, and suffer your people to be slain cruelly, that

that you have so long defended with the effusion of your blood: please it you from henceforth to keep your good Renown, to the end, that we may obtain the victory by your promise, by the which we hope to attain and come to it.

Sir Vllies (said Achilles) if we are come into this land for these causes ye have declared, we may say that great folly was among us, that for the wife of Menelaus, so many Kings, and Princes be put in Peril of death. Had it not been much more wisdome; for Palamedes to have remained in peace in his Country, then to be slain here, and other Kings and Princes in like manner: For most part of the Nobles of Greece be here, and if they dye, (as many be already dead) it must needs follow that the Countries shall be governed by Villains. Hector that was so valiant, is he not dead: Likewise I may dye shortly, that am not so strong as he was. Therefore so much as ye require mee to go to battel, so much labour ye lose, for I have no intention to put any more in danger: and had rather lose my renown then my life: For there is no promise but will be forgotten. Nestor, Dyomedes and Agamemnon, still intreated Achilles, but could not obtain his consent. And hee perswaded them to make peace with the Trojans before they were all slain.

Then these three Princes returned, and made it known to the Princes of the Host, whom they assembled for this cause, and demanded their advice. Then stood up Menelaus, who said: It would be great shame now to seek for peace with the Trojans, since Hector and Deiphebus are slain, that by their death, the Trojans repute them as vanquished: and without Achilles they should maintain their wars against the Trojans. To that answered Vllies and Nestor, and said, it was no marvel though Menelaus desired the wars, to recover his Wife, and that Troy was not so dis-garnished, but that they had a new Hector, which was Troylus, who was little lesse strong and valiant then Hector: And there was also another Deiphebus, that was Paris, whom we ought to doubt as much as the other: therefore they counselled to conclude a peace, and return into Greece. Then stood up the false Traitor Calchas, and said: most noble peers, think ye to do against the commandement of the Gods: have

and they promised the victory to you, and will ye now leave it? Surely that would be great folly: take your wonted courage, and fight against the Trojans more strongly then ye have done before: and cease not till ye have the victory, that the Gods have promised. With the words of Calchas, the Greeks took heart to them, saying: they would maintain the war against the Trojans, whether Achilles helpt them or not: and not leave the war for him.

CHAP. XXII.

Of many battels that were fought on both sides: And of a certain Truce, of the death of Noble *Troilus*, whom *Achilles* slew against his promise, and drew at his horse-tail through the Holt, how *Achilles* slew King *Menon*.

NOW when the Truce of two months was past, they began to fight in battel sharply. There *Troilus* did revenge the death of his Brother. *Dares* saith, he slew that day a thousand Knights, so the Greeks fled: the day following began the fourteenth battel: There *Dyomedes* slew many Trojans, and adressed him against *Troilus*, who smote him to the ground, and deeply wounded him, reproaching him with the love of *Briseida*. The Greeks with great strength took *Dyomedes* up, and bare him upon his Shield to his Tent. *Menelaus* seeing *Dyomedes* wounded, addressed himself against *Troilus*, *Troilus* having his Spear whole, smote him to the earth sore hurt, and was carried to his Tent on his Shield. Then *Agamemnon* thrust in amongst the Trojans, and slew many, but *Troilus* came against him, and smote him off his Horse: but he was quickly remounted by the help of his men.

Thus ended the battel that day, and *Agamemnon* required Truce for six months, King *Priamus* agreed thereto. Howbeit, it seemed unfit to some of his Counsel, he should grant it for so long. Among these things, *Briseida* against the will of her father, went to see *Dyomedes*, that lay wounded in his Tent, and she knew that her Love *Troilus* had hurt him. Having no hope to recover *Troilus*, she determined when *Dyomedes* was cured

of his wounds, to embrace his love, and so he did. Among these things, King Agamemnon and Duke Nestor went to the Tent of Achilles, who received them joyfully, and Agamemnon prayed him to come to battell. But Achilles would not hearken thereto: yet because he loved Agamemnon, he consented that his men should go to battell, without him; whereof Agamemnon and Nestor gave him great thanks, and after they returned into their Tents.

When the Truce was past, Agamemnon ordered his people to battell, Achilles sent him his Myrmidons, marked with a red sign, to be known by it. Then the battell began to be mortal. When Troilus beat down the Duke of Athens, and slew many of the Myrmidons, and fought thus until the night parted them. On the morrow betimes began the battell, in which King Priamus and Polixenes took King Thoas, and had lead him away, had not the Myrmidons rescued him. Then Troilus smote in among them, slew and hurt many of them, but they slew his horse, and would have taken him. Then Paris and his Bastard Brethren smote in among them, and remounted Troilus: then there was a fierce fight. The Myrmidons slew Emanceron one of the Bastards of King Priamus, whereof Troilus had great sorrow, and by the aid of his people, smote in among them, and slew and hurt many, but they defended themselves valiantly. Then came to the battell King Agamemnon, Menelaus, Thelamon, Vlisses, and Dyomedes, with all their people, and began a hot skirmish. There the Greeks did make the Trojans to suffer, but Troilus succoured them most valiantly, and put himself in places where most need was, and beat down all hee found in his way, that the Greeks fled into their Tents, and Thelamon defended them valiantly, and made them recover the day. This was the sixteenth battell, in the which there dyed many Knights of both sides. Troilus cared not to get sever the Myrmidons, he did so much, that he put the Greeks to flight, and took an hundred Noble men, that he brought into the City.

When the battell was finished, againe the even the Myrmidons returned into the Tent of Achilles, and there was found many of them hurt, there were an hundred of them dead, where-

at

at Achilles had much sorrow: when it was night, hee went to bed, and there he had many wavering thoughts, once he purposed to go to the battel, to revenge the death of his men, and another time he be thought him on the beauty of Polixena, and thought if he went, he should lose her love for ever, for hee had promised them, that he would aid the Greeks no more, and when he thought how he had sent his men unto their aid, he was sorely grieved: then the day approached on which the seventeenth battel began, being very horrible, that durd seven dayes continually, wherein were many Greeks slain. Agamemnon required truce: but the Trojans agreed no longer to the truce, but till they had buried their dead bodie, and when those dayes were expired, the eighteenth battel began, Menelaus and Paris fustled, and fought valiantly together. Also Polydamas and Vlisses fought together a great while, Menelaus overthrew Eneas in fustling. King Philomenus beat Agamemnon, and had sorely wounded him, if Thelargan had not come, who smote Philomenus to the ground.

Archilogus Son of Duke Nestor, assailed one of the bastards of King Priamus named Brum, and slew him. Whereat the Trojans had great sorrow, above all other Troylus was angry, who thrusting in among the Greeks, had put them to flight, if the Myrmidons had not strongly resisted him.

Therefore Troylus smote in among them, and slew many, that he made the Greeks to retire into their Tents, and alighting on foot, entred into their Tents, and slew them on all sides: there was so great a cry, that the sound came to Achilles, who rested in his Tent, and he demanded of one of his Servants. what it was, he said to him: that the Trojans had vanquished the Greeks, and slew them, within their Tents, which were no more able to defend them: and think ye to be sure here, said he, May, ye shall see anon more then forty thousand Trojans that shall slay you unarmed: for they have slain most part of your Myrmidons, and unlesse you succour them they are all lost.

At these words Achilles quaked for ire, and forgetting the love of Polixena, presently armed him, and mounting his Horse, he smote among the Trojans, and slew many of them. When Troylus saw Achilles, he addressed him to him, and gave him a wound,

wound, that for many daies he came not to the battel. Troilus was hurt also by the hand of Achilles, and both fell to the ground: and the battel durd till night, on the morrow they began again, and endured till the evening: and thus they fought six daies. King Priamus had great sorrow that Achilles came to the battel against his promise, and thought hee went about to deceive him, reproaching his Wife to believe him so lightly: Polixena grieved exceedingly, for she was then contented to have Achilles to her Husband.

Achilles during the six months Truce, healed the wounds that Troilus gave him, and purposed to be revenged on him. After these things, the ninetenth battel began with great slaughter, and before Achilles assembled his Myrmidons, and directed them onely to inclose Troilus, and keep him till he came, who would not be far from them. They promised him to do so. Then he thronged into the battel. And on the other side came Troilus, who slew many of the Greeks, that about mid-day he put them to flight: then the Myrmidons (being two thousand fighting men, and remembering their Lords command) thrust in among the Trojans and recovered the field. And they held together and fought no man but Troilus, so they found him, who fought valiantly, and was inclosed on all parts, but he slew and wounded many. And being alone among them, they slew his Horse, and hurt him in many places, plucking off his Helmet, yet he defended him the best he could. When Achilles saw Troilus unarmed, he ran upon him suddenly, and smote off his head, and took the body, and bound it to his Horses tail, and drew it after him throughout the Host. O what Villainy was it to the Son of a noble King, that was so valiant. If any noblenesse had been in Achilles, he would not have done it.

When Paris knew that Achilles had villaniously slain Troilus, he had great sorrow, so had Eneas and Polidamas, and they laboured to recover his body, but the Greeks resisted them, that they could not. Also King Menon was so grieved for the death of Troilus, that he assailed Achilles, and said unto him, Villain, what cruelty hath moved thee to bind to thy Horses tail, the son of so noble a Prince as King Priamus. Then he ran, and smote

him with his Spear on the breast, that he gave him a wound, and after gave him so many strokes, that he beat him to the ground, then was the body of Troilus recovered. The Myrmidons remounted again Achilles, and as soon as his strength came to him, he returned into the battel, and encountered King Menon, who defended himself valiantly, and wounded Achilles in many places: but there came so many on both sides, that they parted: then the night approached, which caused the battel to cease, and they fought thus for the space of seven daies.

The seventh day, when Achilles was healed of his wounds, desiring to revenge him of King Menon, he said to his folk, if they might encounter him, they should enclose him as they did Troilus. When began the battel, Achilles and Menon fought together, and beat down each other on foot. Then the Myrmidons enclosed him, and took him by force, who had no man to succour him. Then Achilles seeing King Menon in this danger, ran upon him, and slew him: but Menon gave him many wounds before, whereof he lay long after. Among these things, Menelaus and Menestheus with a great company of Kings, Princes, and many fighting men, thrust into the throng, and put many Trojans to flight, which entered into their City, with doing great mischief, so much as the Greeks chased them so nigh, that they slew and hurt many of them.

CHAP. XXIII. How Paris by the perswasion of Hecla his mother, slew Antilles and the Son of Duke Nestor, in the Temple of Apollo, and how Paris and Ajax slew each other in battel.

FOR the death of Troilus, King Priamus and his wife and children, and all the Citizens made great lamentation, that seeing they had lost Hector, Deiphobus, and Troilus, they had no more hope of their lives. When King Priamus demanded Truce, and it was agreed to by the Greeks: during which time, they buried the bodies of Troilus and King Menon honourably. The Queen might not be appeased for the death of her children, and thought of many wayes, how she might be revenged on Achilles,

chilles, that had thus slain her Sons. Then she called Paris, and weeping, said to him secretly these words. Dear Son, thou knowest how this Traitor Achilles hath slain thy Brethren, the solace of my life. And because he hath slain them by treason, I think it just reward that he should fall in the same manner, and I will tell thee how it shall be done. The unhappy man hath many times required mee to have Polyxena for his Wife, and I have given to him good hope thereof. I have purposed to send to him the keeper of my Signet, to bid him meet mee in the Temple of Apollo, and I desire thee Son, to lye there in wait with a company of Knights, and when he shall enter therein, ye may run upon him and slay him, and be sure he escape not with life. Paris made answer that he would do this thing, as she had devised, thereupon he assembled twenty Knights, in whom hee put much confidence, and went forth into the Temple of Apollo.

As soon as Achilles heard the Messenger, that came from Queen Hecuba, the fool being evil counselled, took with him the Son of Duke Nestor, and they went both to the Temple, and as soon as they were come, Paris and his Knights ran upon him, Paris cast at him three Darts, wherewith he hurt him sore. Achilles drew his Sword, having no other armour, and wrapped his arme with his mantle, and smote, and slew seven of them. But in the end, Achillogus Son of Duke Nestor, and Achilles, were both slain within the Temple: Paris commanded his body should be cast unto the hounds, but at the request of Helenus, they were put in a place before the Temple, to be kept. And the Trojans had great joy, and said they had no care of the Greeks. When Agamemnon knew, he sent unto King Priamus, for to have the bodies to bury them. Then King Priamus made them to be delivered, and they were borne down to their Tents, then arose a great sorrow among the Greeks, and said, they had lost all. The Duke Nestor might not be comforted for the death of his Son. They made for Achilles a noble Sepulture, which by the consent of King Priamus, was laid at the entry of the Gate of Tymbræ.

After these things, the King assembled all the Nobles of the Host, and shewed unto them, for the death of Achilles, the most

part were discouraged from the war, and therefore demanded if it were good for to leave the war or to continue it. Then there was among them divers opinions, some allowed the war, others blamed it, and at last they concluded all together, to maintain the war, saying: If Achilles failed yet the promises of the Gods would never fail. Then stood by Ajax, and said: If Achilles be dead, let us send for his Sonne, whom King Niconedes his Grandfather nourisheth, and teacheth the feats of arms: for without him we can have no victory of the Trojans. His counsel seemed good, and by the agreement of every man, Menelaus was chosen to go fetch Neoptolemus, Son of Achilles, that was named otherwise Pyrrhus.

Among these things, when the Truce was expired, the Trojans began the twentieth battel against the Greeks, sharpe and hard: this day went Ajax by great folly, to battel unarmed, and had nothing but his Sword.

The Trojans that had lost their best Defenders, were not so hardy as they used to be, but to save their lives, they fought valiantly. Paris with the people of Perle, who were good Archers, slew many Greeks; King Philamenus fought strongly, and they of Paphlagony came on, and slew many Greeks, that they made them recople. Menelaus fought against Polidamas, and had taken or slain him, had not King Philamenus delivered him. Ajax thus unarmed as he was, slew many Trojans, and was not yet hurt. In the end he smote among them of Perle that Paris lead, and slew so many, that he put them to flight. When Paris saw his people slain, he shot an invenomed Arrow to Ajax, and wounded him betwixt the back and the side: when Ajax felt himself wounded to death, he would not yeld to ope, till he had revenged him on him that slew him: and when he found Paris, he said unto him, thou hast slain mee with thine Arrow, but before I ope, I will be revenged. For by thee, and for thy cause, many Noble men have been slain. Then he gave him a stroke, that he cut in two his face, and he fell dead to the earth: and Ajax after him. Then the Trojans took the body of Paris with many greats, and carryed it into the City, and were chased to the Gates. The night following Agamemnon made the Word

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to approach near to the City, and there pitch their Tents. And the Trojans kept their Walls day and night. Then had the Trojans no more hope of their lives, when they saw all the Songs of King Priamus dead: there is no tongue can expresse the lamentations that King Priamus made, with his wife and daughters: and above all others, Queen Helen made the greatest. The King did bury Paris in a rich Sepulture, and set it honourably in the Temple of Juno.

CHAP. XXIV.

How Queen Penthesilea came from Amazon with a thousand Maidens, to the succour of Troy, and slew many Greeks, and after was slain by Pyrrhus the Son of Achilles.

During two months together, the Gates of Troy were not opened, the Trojans did nothing but go into the City, and lamented, King Agamemnon sent oftentimes unto King Priamus, that he should send his men to battel: but King Priamus fearing his destruction would not do it: because he waited for the Queen of Amazon, that was on her way, to come to the succour of him.

Amazon is a Province, wher dwelled none but women, that were brought up to war. They had nigh their Country as the where men dwelt, and they were accustomed three times a year to go thither: in April, May and June, to have their company; after they returned into Amazon, and they that conceived, if they were Sons, they gave them suck for a time, after sent them to their Fathers. If it were a Daughter they kept it, and burnt off the right pap, to bear a Spear the better, and taught her the feats of Arms. Of this Province, a noble and valiant Virgin was Queen, who was called Penthesilea, and she loved Hector for his good Renown. When she knew that the Greeks had besieged Troy, she went to succour it with a thousand Virgins, for the love of Hector. When she came and knew that he was dead, she made great sorrow; and desired King Priamus to let her issue out upon the Greeks, that she might shew them how her Maidens could bear arms.

At the request of Penthesilea, the next morning the Gate was let open, and there issued out King Philomenus, with them of Paphlagonie, Eneas, Polydamas, with their people, and Queen Penthesilea with her Maidens. The Greeks being ready, began the Battell fiercely. Menesteus addressed him to Penthesilea, and she in like manner to him: she smote Menesteus to the ground, took his Horse, and gave him unto one of her Maidens. Then came Dyomedes against her, she smote him so strongly, that hee turned up-side down, and she took his Shield from his neck, and delivered it to one of her Maidens. When Thelamon saw her do such brave deeds, he encountred with her fiercely, and Thelamon was boyn to the ground, and she had led him into the City, but that Dyomedes came to his rescue, with great defence: then she called to her Maidens, who smote amongst the Greeks so fiercely, that she and they put them to flight, they chased them unto their Tents, and had slain them all, if Dyomedes had not stoutly resisted, who maintained the skirmish unto the night, that parted them, Queen Penthesilea returned into the City with glory and honour: where King Priamus received her with joy, and gave her many rich jewels, and he hoped she would revenge him of his enemies. They fought thus many times afterwards, Menesteus returned from King Nicomedes, and brought Neoptolemus the Son of Achilles, other wise named Pyrrhus.

This Pyrrhus was received with great glory, by all the Barons of the Host: and the Myrmidons resoyced exceedingly, and held him for their Lord. Then was delivered to Pyrrhus, the conduct of the men, and King Thelamon Knighted him, praying the Gods to give him strength, and courage in guiding of his Sword, and that they would strengthen him to revenge the death of his Father: then two Princes set on the Spurs of gold, and King Agamemnon gave him the arms of Achilles his Father, and all his other precious Pearls and Jewels, and for this new Knight and Feast of Chivalry, the Greeks made many daies great gladnesse.

After these things came the day of battel, and they prepared themselves on both sides. Then began the battel, Pyrrhus being armed with the proper arms of his Father, encountred Polydamas

lidamas in his coming, and had slain him with the great strokes of his Sword, but that King Philomenus delivered him: then Pyrrhus smote from off his Horse Phylomenus, and had lead him away, had not they of Paphlagonie rescued him. Among these, Queen Penthasilea entred the battel with her Maidens, and she smote among the Myrmidons and slew many of them. Then came King Thelamon, who smote Penthasilea to the ground, and she gave him a stroke with her Sword, that she beat him down, and then her Maidens relieved her, and set her again on Horseback, she smote among the Myrmidons, that held King Phylomenus in great danger, and she slew many of them. When Pyrrhus saw his men evil intreated, he cryed unto them, and said, they might be ashamed to suffer themselves to be vanquished by women: then he left King Phylomenus, to defend his men from the Galls. Then Queen Penthasilea, drew nigh to Pyrrhus, and reproached him because his Father had slain Hector, and said, the world ought to despise him. Pyrrhus had so great sorrow at her words, that he addrest him against her, and she beat him to the earth: then he arose again, and assailed Penthasilea with his Sword, and she him by great strength: then Pyrrhus was again remounted, by the aid of his Myrmidons. Then came to the battel Agamemnon, Diomedes, Menelaus, and Menesteus, and all the other Princes and Barons.

Among these things, King Phylomenus was delivered safe from the Myrmidons, and he gave great thanks unto Queen Penthasilea, and said, had not she been, he had been slain. Then came all the Trojans, and the skirmish was sharp and mortal: Pyrrhus encountred Glaucón the Son of Anchenor, and Brother of Polydamas, by another mother, and gave him a stroke, that he fell dead to the earth. Then addrest Penthasilea unto Pyrrhus, and he to her, and beat down each other to the earth: but they were quickly remounted and began the fight again. Then came people on both parts, that they were parted. Polydamas (for to revenge the death of his Brother) slew that day many of the Greeks, and hurt them, and did so much in arms, both he and Queen Penthasilea, that they put the Greeks to flight. Then came to the rescue Pyrrhus, Diomedes, and Thelamon, and made them that

that fled, to stay till night, that each man went into his place: they fought thus a month together, in which time were slain moze then ten thousand of both parties, and Penthasilea lost many of her maidens. When they had rested a Month, they began the battel again.

In this battel Pyrrhus and Penthasilea met, and brake their Spears without falling, but Pyrrhus was so hurt, that the truncheon of her Spear abode within his body: wherefore the cry arole among the Greeks, and they ran upon Penthasilea with great strength, and brake off the lace of her Helmet: then Pyrrhus, taking no heed to his wound, assailed Penthasilea, who thought to have smitten him, but Pyrrhus prevented her, and gave her a stroke with his Sword, that he cut her arm off by the body, wherent Queen Penthasilea fell dead to the ground: and Pyrrhus that was not yet satisfied, smote the body, and cut it in two peeces: with the great effusion of blood that ran from his wound, he fell down as dead among his people, and they took him up, and laid him upon his Shield, and carryed him to his Tent. Then the Maidens of Penthasilea, to revenge the death of their Queen, smote amongst the Myrmidons, and slew many of them: but it could not much profit the Trojans, as they that were but a few, against a great multitude of Greeks. There were slain by the Trojans that day in the battel, moze then ten thousand, and withdrew themselves into the City, for their own safeguard, and shut fast their Gates, and had no moze intention to issue out in battel against their enemies.

CHAP. XXV.

How Antenor and Eneas consulted together to deliver the City unto the Greeks by Treason and did it under colour of peace: and how King Priamus withstood them, with some of his Bastards, by great and rude words.

NOW the Trojans had great sorrow, when they saw they had no moze hope to have any succours from any place, and they endeavoured nothing, but to keep their City, and to furnish them well with victuals: for they feared not any assault. Among these

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these things, the Greeks would have cast to the dogs the body of Penthaliea, soasmuch as she had slain so many Noble men of Greece, but Pyrrhus would not for the honour of noblenesse: finally, they concluded, that they would cast it in a pond that was nigh the City. Anchyles with his Son Polidamas, went to counsell, to advise them, how they might have their lives saved against the Greeks, and their gods, and rather then fail they would betray the City.

Then they concluded to speak unto King Priamus and give him counsell to take a peace with the Greeks in restoring of Du- Helen to her Husband, and the damage that Paris did in the Isle of Cicharis. Oh, if the King Priamus had been so happy to have done this, and have pleased the Greeks at the beginning, he had saved his own life, his wives, and Children, City, and Citizens, and eschewed all those mischiefs that befell them afterwards. Therefore men say in a proverb, that peace soon taken is good, for it is a hard thing to appease such damages to him that hath advantage of the war. For with great pain would the Greeks have been content with these offers, soasmuch as they had suffered so many damages before Troy, for it seemed they were at the point to destroy the City, and all the Inhabitants. But these afore-named Traitors spake, but to the end that under colour of peace, they might betray the City: if otherwise they might not save their lives.

Then they went before King Priamus and Amphymacus (one of his Bastard Sons) and spake before many Noble men of the City: and as King Priamus heard them speak of purchasing peace with the Greeks, he thought they spake this thing by great fury, and began to laugh: saying, that he would be advised first: then they spake unto him in this manner: If thou wilt hear our counsell upon this thing, if it please thee not, use the counsell of others. The King said he would hear their counsell, and would do what seemed good.

Then spake Anchior, saying: King, you may well dissemble, but that you and yours be compassed with your enemies, who be here by your City desiring your destruction, and ye may not issue out: there are more then fifty Kings desire nothing but to de-

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from this City, and you, and all that dwell therein: ye may no longer resist them, neither dare ye any more set open your gates, and thus to let us be inclosed herein. We ought of two evils to chuse the lesse: therefore, for to have peace with the Greeks, if ye seem good, we will render Helen to Menelaus her Husband, since that Paris is dead: and also relesse the damage that Paris did to them in Greece, rather then we will be put to death, &c.

At these words arose up Amphinacrus, one of the Bastard Sons of King Priamus, and reproved eagerly the words of Anthenor, and said to him: What trust may my Lord and Father, and we have in thee, since thou oughtest to have good will unto him, and to this City, and we see thee thus Recreant thou oughtest to live and dye with us: and thou counselest us, to make peace with the Greeks, to our shame. Cruely, before the King shall do this, there shall dye twenty thousand men: the thing that thou counselest the King, cometh of Treason.

Many other words said Amphinacrus to Anthenor: and Eneas began to interrupt him, saying: We know well that from henceforth we may not go to battel against the Greeks, and we dare no more open our Gates, wherefore it behoveth us to finde means to have peace with them. Then K. Priamus with great ire said to Anthenor and Eneas: have ye not shame in your selves to speak to mee? We make mee dye with sorrow: For all that I have done hitherto, I have done it by your counsel. Anthenor, at thy return from Greece, whither I sent thee to require my sister, counselest thou not mee, that I should send Paris into Greece, to endamage the Greeks: and I had never taken upon mee to have moved war against them, had not thy false counsel been, which moved mee to send thither. And thou Eneas, alas when I sent thee with Paris into Greece, wast not thou principal of the counsel that Paris should ravish Helen, and bring her into this Realm, and thou helpedst thereto with thy person? If thou wouldest have been but contrary thereto, Helen had never seen the walls of Troy. And now after this they have slain all my Children, and done mee so much hurt, now ye counsel mee (against honour) to make peace with the Greeks. Surely, your counsel finisheth my life with great sorrow and dishonour.

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At these words then Eneas expressing joy, and answer of the King sharply, and he and Anchises departed from the King, without content. When they were gone, the King began to mope, as he that dreaded they would deliver the City into the hands of the Greeks, which would slay him. Then he thought that he would make them spy first, and called to him Amphimachus, and said unto him: Dear Son, I am thy Father, wee ought to support each other, unto the death. I know certainly, that Anchises and Eneas intend to slay us by the Greeks, and deliver to them this City: therefore it should not be ill to make them fall into the pit that they have made ready, before they do such evil, and I will tell thee in what manner. Tomorrow at even they will come to take counsel, then thou shalt be ambushed here within, and thou shalt have with thee good Knights, and when they be come in, thou shalt run upon them and slay them. Amphimachus made answer, and said: he would do so with a good will, albeit there were no more assembled at this counsel but the King and his Son: yet there is nothing so secret, but other while is known. Eneas knew the truth of this thing, and it was not known by whom he knew it; anon he and Anchises and some other of their complices: spake concerning the Treason of the City, and they swore each to other: then they said, if they went any more to counsel to the King, they would go with a great company of men of Arms: for Eneas was of the most noble of Troy, and most rich next to the King, and Anchises was also rich, and had great friends in the City, and their treason was this, that they would deliver the City unto their enemies: So as they and all their Lineage should have their lives and goods saved, thereof they took good surety of the Greeks.

Among these things King Priamus sent for Anchises and Eneas to counsel, to perform the thing he had promised, but they came with a great company of men of Arms: therefore the King sent to Amphimachus that he should leave off his enterprise. The day following, the King sent for all the Trojans to counsel, and when they were assembled before him, Eneas stood up, and willed them to make peace with the Greeks: to whom all the other agreed, save the King, then Eneas said to him, Sir

King wherefore dost not thou consent with the other, for we, then thou halt or not, we will treat for peace, and will make it in despite of thee. When the King saw, that his contrabition could not avail; he had rather consent with the other, then bee the cause of his destruction: and said to Eneas, let it be done, that it may be most expedient to the peace. Then by the counsel of them all, Anchenor was chosen to go to the Greeks, to treat for peace: the Trojans took branches of Palme in sign of peace, and went upon the walls of the City, and shewed the sign to the Greeks, which shewed well, that they would incline to peace. Then was Anchenor let down from the walls, and brought before Agamemnon. Agamemnon committed all the work to the King of Crete, Dyomedes, and Vlisses, that whatsoever these three Princes should decree with Anchenor, all the Host promised to accomplish.

When they were assembled, Anchenor replenished with fury, promised to deliver the City by treason, to do with it their will and pleasure, so they would save him, Eneas, and all their parentage, and all them that he would chuse, that Eneas should have all his possessions without any losse. These three Kings swore to perform it: then said one to the other, this must be kept secret till it be brought about: and to keep this treason more secret, Anchenor desired the Greeks, to let King Cassilius an ancient man, go with him to Troy, to the intent, hee might be the better believed: and Anchenor demanded the body of Penchafilea, and it was delivered to him.

After these things, Anchenor and King Cassilius entred the City, and made their coming known to the King. On the morrow King Priamus assembled all the Trojans, to hear the answer of Anchenor, who said to the King otherwise then it was, using good words to cover his treason. He spake long of the puissance of the Greeks, and of their truth in their promises, and how they had holden the truce that they made, lying before the City, and had been faithfully governed, without breaking of them: after spake of the feeblenesse of the Trojans, and of the dangers they were in, then concluded that it were profitable to seek peace, and that they were come thereto: and said, that it could

could not be unlesse they gave a quantity of gold and silver unto the Greeks, to restore to them the great damages that they had in the war. After they advised the King and the other to employ themselves in this thing. Forasmuch said Anthenor) as I can not know all their will at this time, I would have ye let Eneas go with me unto them to know more, to the end, that they beleeve us the better. Every man allowed the words of Anthenor: and so went he and Eneas to the Greeks, and the King Castilius with them.

When the counsel was finished, King Priamus entred into his Chamber, and began to weep grievously as he that perceived well the treason, and complained sore of the death of his Sons; and that worse, he must buy his peace of them that had done him all this hurt, and give them all the treasure he had in long time gathered together, and become poor in his old daies, and yet not sure of his life, but must needs do the will of them that betray him. On the other side when Helen knew Anthenor should go to the Greeks, she prayed him that he would make her peace with Menelaus her Husband, and that he would take pity on her: and he promised her, that he would do to his power.

When Eneas and Anthenor were come into the Host of the Greeks, they treated of their Treason, with the three Kings: and there they made peace for Helen, and took good surety. After their communication, the Greeks ordained that Dyomedes and Ullises should go with them. There was great joy when they heard of their coming into their City, thinking the Trojans had the peace they so much desired. On the morrow by the commandement of King Priamus, all the Trojans were assembled at his Palace, then spake Ullises, saying unto them, that the Greeks demanded two things, to wit, restitution of the damages, also they required that Amphymacus should be banished for ever out of Troy, (this purchased Anthenor for Amphymacus, forasmuch as he had contrarped him before.) O how great peril it is to speak lightly in time of perturbation and sedition.

As they were all assembled in Parliament they heard a marvellous cry: at that Dyomedes and Ullises were in great fear, that the people would have slain them: then the other said they

would take these two things in the name of Amphymachus, to the intent, that he should not be banished, yet there could no man know from whence this noyse came, therefore they departed, e- very man to his place.

Anthenor drew apart Dyomedes and Villes to speak of their evil practises. Then said Villes, why tarrest thou so long, and delayest to do that thou hast promised? Anthenor answered, the Gods do know, that Eneas and I intend no other thing, but to do what we have promised to you, but there is a thing that hindzeth us, and I will tell you what it is. Certainly when the King founded first the Palace of Ilion, in this City, hee established in the name of Pallas, a great Temple, and when it was all made ready, seeing the Tower, a marvellous thing descended from the Heavens, and stuck in the wall of the Temple within the great Altar, and it hath been there until this time, and none may bear it away, save they that keep it: the matter is of tree or of wood, but there is no man knoweth of what wood, nor how it is made: but the Goddesse Pallas, that sent it thither, and gave to this thing a great vertue, that is, that as long as this thing shall be within the Temple, the Trojans cannot lose their City, &c. nor Pelrs, and this is the thing that holdeth the Trojans in security. And this thing hath to name Palladium, forasmuch as the Goddesse Pallas hath sent it. Then said Dyomedes, if this thing be of such vertue as thou speakest, we do but lose our labor. Then said Anthenor, I have but late spoken to the Priest that keepeth it, to the end that he may deliver it by stealth: and I have sure trust that he will deliver it me for a great summe of gold, that I have promised him: as soon as I have it, I will send it out of the City to you: and then we shall perform that which we have promised, and ere ye go hence, for to rober our work, I will go unto King Priamus, and will tell him, that I have spoke long to you, to know what quantity of gold you demand: and it was so effected, as Anthenor had determined.

CHAP. XXVI.

How the Traitor *Antenor* bought of the Priest the *Palladium*, and gave it to *Ulysses*: and of the Horse of Brasse, that was by the *Greeks* brought to the Temple of *Pallas*, being full of men of arms: and how the City of *Troy* was taken and burnt, and the King *Priamus* slain, &c,

When *Dyomedes* and *Ulysses* were returned into their host. *Antenor* went unto King *Priamus*, and said, that he should assemble all his folk to counsel: for to come to their peace with the *Greeks*, they must needs pay twenty thousand marks of gold, and that in good weight, and as much of silver, also an hundred thousand quarters of wheat: and this must be made ready within a certain time: then they will give surety to hold the peace without any fraud or subtilty.

Then it was ordained how this summe should be leaheyed: and whiles they were busie therabouts, *Antenor* went unto the Priest that kept the *Palladium*, whose name was *Thoan*, and bare to him a great quantity of gold, there were they at counsel. *Antenor* said to him, that he should take this summe of gold, wherewith he should be rich all his life, and that he should give to him the *Palladium*, and that no man should know thereof: for I have (said he) as much dread as thou, that any man should know thereof. And I will send it to *Ulysses*, and hee shall bear the blame upon him, and every man shall say, that *Ulysses* hath stolne it, and we shall be both quit thereof.

Thoan the Priest resisted strongly the words of *Antenor*: but for covetousnesse of the great summe of gold, he consented he should take the *Palladium*, and bear it away. Then *Antenor* took it, and sent it to *Ulysses* the same night, and after the voyce ran among the people, that *Ulysses* by his subtilty had stoln away the *Palladium* out of *Troy*. O what treason was this of a Priest: that loved better to betray his City, then leave the gold that was given him: surely it is a foul vice in a Priest the sin of covetousnesse: but few have ben before this time, and few are yet, but they be attainted therewith, whereof it is great pity,

Pity, since that avarice is the mother of all vices.

Whilst the Trojans gathered together their gold and silver, and brought it into the Temple of Minerva, to keep untill the time that it was all collected, it pleased them to offer Sacrifice unto their God Apollo: and when they had slain many Beasts for their solemn Sacrifice, and put them upon the Altar, and set fire unto them for to burn them, it happened there came two unexpected marvels.

The first was, that the fire would not burn, for they began to make their fire more then ten times, and alwaies it quenched.

The second marvel was, when they had appointed the entrails of the Beasts for their sacrifice, a great Eagle descended from the ayre, crying greatly, and took with his claws the entrails, and bare them into the ships of the Greeks.

Of these two things were the Trojans troubled, and said, that the Gods was angry with them. Then demanded they of Calchandra, what these things signified. She said that the God Apollo was wroth with them, for the effusion of the blood of Achilles, where withall his Temple was defiled and violated: and ye must go fetch fire at the Sepulture of Achilles, and light your Sacrifice there with, then it will quench no more: and they did so, and the Sacrifice burnt clear: For the second miracle, she said, for certain, treason was made of the City, with the Greeks. When the Greeks heard of these miracles, they demanded of Calchas what it might signifie: he made answer, that the City would shortly be peiled up.

Amongst these things, Calchas and Crisis the Priest counselled the Greeks that they should make a Horse of Brasse, so great as might hold within it a thousand Knights: and they said unto them, that it was the pleasure of the Gods. This Horse was made by one whose name was Sinon, and he made it so subtly, that no man could perceive any entry or issue, but within it was easie for them that were inclosed, to issue out when they would.

When the great Horse was fully made, and the thousand Knights therein, by the counsel of Crisis, they prayed King Priamus, he would suffer this Horse to enter into the City, that it might be set in the Temple of Pallas, forasmuch as that they had

had made it in the honour of Pallas, for a Gallow that they made for restitution of the Palladium, which they had caused to be taken out of the same Temple.

Among these things, the Princes within Troy, when they saw that the King had so shamefully treated with the Greeks, they went away out of Troy, and took their men with them, and King Philomenus lead no more but two hundred and fifty men, and threescore Maidens of Amazons, that were left of a thousand that came thither with the Queen Penthesilea, and carryed the body of her with them, and travelled to their own Country.

Then came the day that the Greeks should swear the peace fainedly upon the plain field upon the Sanctuaries. King Priamus issued out of the City and his people, and swore each party to hold the peace firmly from thenceforth: and Diomedes swore first to the Greeks: after, when they had broken the peace they had treated with Antenor of that thing, they concluded after, therefore they maintained they were not sworn by that colour, as the proverb saith, He that sweareth by deceit, by malice forswareth himself. After that Diomedes swore likewise all the Kings and Princes of Greece, then King Priamus and the Trojans swore in good faith, as they that knew nothing of the treason: after their oaths thus made, King Priamus delivered Helen to Menelaus her Husband, and prayed him and other Kings and Princes of Greece, that they would do to her no harme but pardon her, and they promised him fainedly they would.

Then prayed the Greeks, that they might set the Horse of brasse within the Temple of Pallas, for restitution of the Palladium, that the Goddess Pallas might be to them friendly, in their return. And as King Priamus answered not thereto, Enneas and Antenor said to him, it should be well done, and that it should be an honour to the City, howbeit King Priamus accorded it with evil will. Then the Greeks received the gold and silver, and the wheat that was promised, and put into their Ships.

After these things, they went all in Devotion with their Priests, and began with strength of Cordes, to draw the Horse of Brasse before the gate of the City, forasmuch as by the Gate it might not enter into the City, it was so great: therefore they

make the wall in length and height, that it entred in the town, and the Trojans receiued it with great joy, but the custome of Fortune is, great joy endeth with heavinesse. The Trojans made joy of this Hoyle, wherein was inclosed their death, and they knew not of it. In this Hoyle was a fabill men named Sinon, that bare the keys of the Hoyle, to open it. When the Trojans were asleep, in the night, forthwith they issued out of the Hoyle, and gave a token of fire to them that were in the fields, that they should come into the City, to put it all to destruction.

The same day the Greeks fained to go unto Tenedon, and said they would receive Helen and set her in safety, because the people should not run upon her, for the great evils that were done for her, thus they departed from the Port of Troy with their Sail drawn up, and came before the Sun going down to Tenedon. Then had the Trojans great joy when they saw the Greeks depart: and the Greeks as soon as they were come to Tenedon, armed them in the evening, and went privily towards Troy. And when the Trojans went to bed, then Sinon opened the Hoyle, and went out and lighted this fire, and shewed to them that were without, and without delay, they that were laid in wait, entred into the City by the gate that was broken. And the Knights issued out, and they slew the Trojans in their houses, where they slept.

Thus entred the Greeks into the City, and slew men, women, and children, and took all that they found in their houses, and slew above twenty thousand ere it was day. They robbed the Temples, and the cry arose horrible. When King Priamus heard the cry (he knew that Eneas and Antenor had betrayed him) he arose hastily and went into his Temple of Apollo, that was within his Palace, and knelt before his high Altar. Cassandra fled on the other side, as one out of her wits, into the Temple of Minerva, weeping with great sorrow: and the other noble women abode still in the Palace, in weeping and tears.

When the morning came, the Greeks (by the conduct of Eneas and Antenor that were open Traitors to their City) also to their King, entred into the Palace at Ilion, where they found no defence, and put all to death that they found. Then Pyrrhus entred

entred the Temple of Apollo, and found there King Priamus: then he ran upon him with a naked sword (in sight of Eneas and Anchises) he slew there King Priamus before the high Altar: which was sprinkled with his blood. Queen Hecuba and Polyxena fled, and knew not whither to go: and it happened, that she met with Eneas, and then she said to him in great fury. *Oa, ha, Fellow, Traitor,* from whence is come to thee so great cruelty; that thou hast brought them with thee that hath slain King Priamus, that hath done to thee so much good, and set thee in magnificence, also hath betrayed the Country where thou wert born, and the City that thou oughtest to keep: at the least let it suffice and refrain thee now of thy intent, and have pity of this unhappy Polixena, that among so many evils as thou hast done, thou mayest have grace to do one good deed, for to save her from death, before the Greeks slay her. Eneas (moved with pity) received Polixena in his guard, and conveyed her into a secret place.

Among these things King Thelamon set in the Temple of Minerva in keeping Andromeda, the wife of Hector and Cassandra, and set the City on fire in all places, and burnt it all except onely the houses of the Traitors. When the City of Troy was all burnt, King Agamemnon assembled the most noble of Greece in the Temple of Minerva: and when they were all assembled, he required them two things: one was, that they should keep their promise with the Traitors: the other, that they should take good advice to part the prey of the City.

The answer of the Greeks was, that they would hold their faith with the Traitors, for the first point, and for the second, every man should bring all the prey in common, and there part to each man after his desert. Then Thelamon said they should burn Helen, for whom so many worthy Kings and Princes had dyed. And there was a great murmur hereupon, that Agamemnon, Vlisses, and Menelaus, had much ado to save her. But Vlisses with his fair speech, said to them so much of divers things, that they were content Helen should have no harm. Then Agamemnon said so much to all the other, that for his reward, Cassandra the Daughter of King Priamus was delivered unto him. Whilst that the Greeks held yet their Parliament, there

came to them Eneas and Antenor, and advertised them how Helen had alway blamed the Trojans of the enterprize that they made against the Greeks, and counselled them to put the body of Achilles in a Sepulture, which they would have given to the Hounds, and besought them therefore they would save her life; and they accorded to them. And then Andromeda and Helenus intreated for the two Sons of Hector, which were saved.

After this uproar, they ordained, that all the noble women that were escaped from death, should go whither they would freely, or dwell there still, if it pleased them. And after these things done, they purposed to depart from Troy: but a great tempest began to arise, that endured a whole month before they could go to Sea. Then the Greeks asked of Calchas the cause of this trouble: and he answered that the puillances Infernal were not yet appeased for the effusion of the blood of Achilles, that was shed in the Temple, for the love of Polixena: and to appease the Gods, it behoved to sacrifice Polixena, for whom Achilles dyed.

Then Pyrrhus inquired diligently where Polixena was, that was cause of his Fathers death. Agamemnon demanded of Antenor: which said, he knew not where she was, whereof he lycd not: yet for to make an end of all his evils, he enquired so much that Polixena was found in an ancient Tower, then hee went and drew her out by force, and presented her unto King Agamemnon, which sent her to Pyrrhus, he sent her to the Sepulture of Achilles to be slain: and as they led her, there was no King nor Prince but had great sorrow, to see so faire a woman lost, without she had deserved it, and they had delibered her, if Calchas had not said, the Tempest would not cease untill she were dead.

When Polixena was before the Sepulture of Achilles, she excused her of the death of Achilles, and said that she was much sorry for his death, and the Kings and Princes of Greece suffered her to dye against Justice, yet she had rather dye then live with them that hath slain all her friends. When she had finished her words, Pyrrhus smote her with his Sword, (in the sight of the Queen her mother) and cut her in peeces, and cast them all about the Sepulture. When Hecuba saw her daughter slain, she fell in

in a swoond, and after went out of her wit, and assailed with her teeth and nails all she might come by, and hurt many of the Greeks. Then they took her by force, and led her into an Iſle, and stoned her to death. Thus the Queen Hecuba ended her life, and the Greeks made for her a noble Sepulture, which Sepulture appeareth yet in the same Iſle to this day.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the dissention that was moved because of the *Palladium*, between *Thelamon* and *Uliſſes*: and how *Enes* and *Antenor* were exiled out of *Troy*: and how the *Greeks* returned, and of their adventures.

WHiles the Greeks sojourned at *Troy*, and could not depart for the great Tempest, after they had destroyed the City, King *Thelamon* made his quarrel before King *Agamemnon* for the *Palladium* that *Uliſſes* had, saying, that he had not so well deserved it as he had done, that had so many times succoured the Host with victual, and also had defended it by his great prowesse: whereas the Host of the Greeks had been in danger to have been lost, had not he been, and said, he had slain *Polimnestor*, and after slew *Polidorus*, and brought a great treasure he found, to the Host of the Greeks. Also he had slain the King of *Frigie*, and brought his gods to the Host, and alledged then that he had gotten many Realms to the Seigniorie of *Greece*, and many other valiances he had done to the honour of the Greeks: and said moreover, that *Uliſſes* had no prowesse, but onely subtilty, and fair speaking to deceive men, and by him we have gotten great shame, that where we might have vanquished the *Trojans* by Arms, now we have vanquished them by deceit and falshood.

To these words answered *Uliſſes*, that by his valour and wit the *Trojans* were vanquished: and if he had not been, the *Trojans* had been yet in glory, in the City. And said to *Thelamon*, surely the *Palladium* was never conquered by your prowesse, but by my wit: and the Greeks knew not what it was: and I knew that *Troy* could not be taken as long as it was in the same, I went secretly into the City, and did so much that it was deliv-

red unto me; and after we took the City. To this answered Thelamon injuriously, and Vlisses to him in like manner, that they became mortal enemies each to other: Thelamon menaced Vlisses unto death openly. Yet after this matter was well discussed, Agamemnon and Menelaus judged that Vlisses should keep the Palladium: (some said, they made this judgement, forasmuch as Vlisses by his fair speaking had saved Helen from death, that Thelamon would have had dead.) And with this judgement they could not be content, for the greatest part of the Host, said that Thelamon ought better to have the Palladium then Vlisses: therefore Thelamon spake to Agamemnon and Menelaus many injurious words, and said, that he would be their mortal enemy from thenceforth. For this cause Agamemnon, Menelaus, and Vlisses, kept all three together, and had alway with them a great company of valiant Knights. And on the morrow after, early in the morning, Thelamon was found slain in his bed, and had wounds in many places of his body, whereof arose a great cry in the Host, and gave all the blame to the three Kings before rehearsed.

Pyrhus that loved King Thelamon, said many injurious words to Vlisses. Then Vlisses doubted, and the next night following he and his men entred into their Ships secretly and left the Palladium with his friend Dyomedes. Pyrrhus did cause to burn the body of Thelamon, and put the ashes in a vessel of gold, to carry with him into his own country, to bury it honourably. The hate was great between Pyrrhus and King Agamemnon, and his brother: but Anthenor made the peace, and after gave a dinner to all the Nobles of Greece, and gave them fair gifts.

Among these things, the Greeks reproached Encas, that had falsified his oath, because he hid Polixena: for this cause they banished him out of Troy for ever. And when Encas saw he might not abide there, he prayed them earnestly that he might have the two and twenty Ships which Paris had with him into Greece: and they granted to him his request, and gave him four months space to furnish them of all such necessities that they lacked. Anthenor departed after from Troy, and led with him a great number of Trojans: but the history telleth not whether he

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he would go. Eneas greatly hated Anthenor so much as by him he was banished out of Troy: and was in great sorrow why Anthenor was not as well banished as he. For this cause Eneas assembled all the Trojans, and said to them: My friends and brethren, since that Fortune hath put us wherein we be, we cannot live without a Governour: and if ye will do by my counsel, ye shall chuse Anthenor, your King, for he is wise enough to govern you. This counsel seemed good to the Trojans, and they sent after Anthenor, that returned: and as soon as he was come, Eneas assembled a great number of people to run upon him, as he that was the most mighty in Troy. Then the Trojans prayed him that he should cease, since that the war was finished, and that he should not begin it again. (Said Eneas) Shall we spare so heinous a Traitor, that by his villainy hath caused Polixena the fair Daughter of King Priamus to dye, by him I was banished out of Troy, that should have counselled you: and now I must needs leave you. Eneas said so much to the Trojans, that they banished Anthenor for ever out of Troy, and constrained him to go presently out of the Town.

Anthenor went into Sea with a great company of Trojans, and fell among Pirates, who ran upon him and slew many of his men, and hurt, and robbed his Ships; in the end Anthenor escaped from them, and sailed so far that he arrived in a Province named Gerbandy, whereof Teides was Lord and King, a just man and a courteous. In this Land arrived Anthenor with a few Ships, and rested on the side of the greater Isle, that was nigh unto the Port. He saw the Country fair, full of woods and fountains, and there he builded a City, and fortified it with Walls and good Towers. And when the Trojans knew thereof, many went thither and dwelt there with Anthenor, and the City grew and was full of people, and Anthenor governed himself so wisely in this Land, that he was in grace with King Teides, and was the second person after the King in his Realm, and named his City Cortimemetalum.

Cassandra that was left at Troy, had much sorrow for the mischiefs that were fallen to her friends: and ceased not to weep; and the Greeks demanded of her their estate in their re-
turning

turning home: he said to them, that they should suffer many great perils ere they got into their country: and after said to Agamemnon, they of his own house should kill him. So it happened to him after, and to all the other, like as Cassandra had fore-told. Of King Thelamon were left two Sons of two Queens, the eldest named Hermicides of the Queen Glaucia: and the other of the Queen Thimista, had to name Anchysatus: these two Children King Theuter nourished till they were able to bear Arms.

Among these things, Agamemnon and Menelaus demanded leave to return into their Lands: and the most part of the Host gave them leave, being sore vexed, forasmuch as they had been suspected of the death of Thelamon with Vlisses, which was stolne away like a thief, wherefore it shewed that he was culpable of his death. Thus these two Brethren went to Sea to return home, in the beginning of winter, when the Sea is most dangerous, soon after, the other Greeks went to Sea, as folks evil advised for the doubts of the Sea, and had their Ships all laden with riches, of the City of Troy: and for the desire they had to be at home in their own Country, they returned back in the midst of winter, and set apart all dangers which fell unto them. About the hour of noon, came a great Tempest, and surprised them suddenly with thunder and rain, with wind and great waves, that cast their ships here and there: and brake their masts, and rent their sails. And when night came, which was long and dark, the Ships left each other in sailing before the wind, some in one place, some in another, and many were burnt with Lightning and Thunder, and many sunke in the Sea: and the great riches of Troy lost. Oylus Ajax that had xxii ships in this company, had all perished, and he himself by force of his arms and leggs all naked swimming, arrived a land all swollen with the water he had drunken, and lay a great while upon the gravel, more looking for death then life: and after came others likewise, that were saved by swimming. This mischief came to Ajax, forasmuch as he drew Cassandra out of the Temple of Minerva. And it happeneth oft times, that many be punished for the sin and trespass of one man.

CHAP. XXVIII.

How King *Naulus* and *Cetus* his Son did spoile many Ships of the *Greek* in their return, for the death of King *Agamemnon*, and of the exile of *Dyomedes*, and of his calling back *Egea* his wife.

AT this time there was a King in Greece named *Naulus*, very rich and puissant, and his Realm stood upon the side of the Sea of Greece toward the South. In the which Sea were high Rocks, and many Mountains and Hills of land which were perillous. This King was Father of *Palamedes*, that was slain before *Troy*, and had a Son named *Cetus*: there was not a King in Greece so rich, nor so puissant.

Now there were some evil people there, that could not be in ease without annoying of others, which made King *Naulus* and his Son King *Cetus* to understand, that *Palamedes* was not slain in battel, so as the voyce ran, but he was slain covertly by *Vlisses* and *Dyomedes*. *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus* had made and contrived a false Letter, wherein was contained that *Palamedes* would have betrayed the Host of the Greeks, whiles he was Emperour of the Host, for a great quantity of gold: and they made this Letter to be put by the side of a Knight that was slain. Then *Vlisses* treated with one of the Secretaries of *Palamedes*, for a great summe of mony, such as the Letters contained: this Secretary by the induction of *Vlisses*, put this summe of mony under the head of *Palamedes* whiles he slept. And as soon as the Secretary said to *Vlisses* he had done: then *Vlisses* flew to this Secretary privily, and did so much that this Letter came into the hands of the Greeks, that read it, and were all astonished when they saw the treason in writing, and the summe contained in the same, laid under his head. They went then into his Tent, and found the truth of this thing, and presently they would have run upon *Palamedes*: but that he offered himself to defend it against whom soever would prove it: so there was none so hardy that durst fight against him. Then *Vlisses* by his faire language, this thing was appeased: and *Palamedes* continued still in his dignity.

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After this thing was appeased, Vlisses and Dyomedes told Palamedes, that they knew a pit wherein was much Treasure, and that they would he should have his part: and go the next night following. When night was come they went all three without any more company, and offered Palamedes to go down into the pit first, and said, that they would follow: as soon as he was within, the other two cast stones upon him and slew him, after returned to their Tents privately. This thing done, these men charged King Nautilus and Cetus of the death of Palamedes: Then the King and his Son began earnestly to bethink them, how they might avenge them of the Greeks. They knew well that the Greeks were upon return in the heart of the winter: and they must passe along by his Kingdome, then King Nautilus did proclaim in all his Realm, that men should make great fires every night upon the Mountains, by the Sea side. And this did he, that when the Greeks should see the fires, they should come thither, thinking to find some good Haven: and if they came they should find hard Rocks and Hills of sand. So they should not escape without death. It was thus done as Nautilus had devised, for there were nigh two hundred ships of the Greeks split and broken against the Rocks: all that were therein were drowned. When the other ships that followed them, heard the noise of them that were broken, they turned on the other board, and made to Sea-wards, and saved themselves. Of them that escaped, were Agamemnon, Menelaus and Dyomedes and others, that shall be named hereafter.

Cetus that other wife was called Pellus, had great sorrow that Agamemnon was escaped: then he thought long, how he might avenge himself. And when he was arrived in his own Land, he wrote a Letter to Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon: and this Letter contained, that for certain Agamemnon her Husband, had espoused one of the Daughters of King Priamus, and brought her into his Country, for to make her Queen, and to put out Clytemnestra, or slay her: therefore Cetus advertised her, that she might in time provide for her self. Clytemnestra believed these Letters, and thanked Cetus, and thought that she would avenge her of her Husband. This Clytemnestra in the ab-

loves of her Husband, loved a man named Egistus, by whom she had a Daughter named Erigona: she loved more Egistus, then ever she did her Husband though he was come of low blood. But it is the custome of a woman that doth amisse, to take unto her one of lesse value then her Husband is. She had treated with Egistus, that the first night Agamemnon should come and lye with her, he should run upon him, and slay him. This thing being done as she had purposed: King Agamemnon slain and laid in the earth: Clytemnestra shortly after, took to Husband her Love Egistus, King of Michmas.

Agamemnon thus slain, had a Son of this Clytemnestra named Horestes, a young Child, which Calibius his Cousen had in keeping, and took him from his Mother, to the end she should not slay him: and after sent him to the King of Crete, Idomeneus, that was his Uncle. He had great joy of him: so had his wife Tharalis also, that loved him as much as Clytemnestra her daughter, that had no more Children but her, she was a fair young Maid. Thus as Ceneas had written to Clytemnestra the wife of Agamemnon, in like manner he wrote to the wife of Dyomedes, named Egee, who was Daughter to King Polixenes of Archimene, and sister of Assandrus, that returned from Troy with Dyomedes his Brother in law, it happened in their returning, that they went into the Land of King Telephus, with a great company of men of Arms, and assailed them: and they defended themselves strongly. Assandrus slew many of the Knights of Telephus, wherefore he was sore displeased, and took a great spear, and adressed him against Assandrus, that he slew him. Dyomedes to avenge his death, slew many Knights of Telephus, and recovered the body of Assandrus, and bare it into his Ship.

Thus dyed Assandrus, but it was not so reported to Egee his Sister: it was told her, that Dyomedes her Husband had slain him, to have all the Seigniorie of Archimene, whereof Assandrus had the one half against his sister Egee. Of these tydings, and of them that Ceneas had written, Egee was angry with Dyomedes her Husband, and wrought so with her people, that they promised they would no more receive Dyomedes for their Lord. Thus when Dyomedes returned, neither his Wife nor Folk

would receive him, but banished him out of his country for ever. Then he happened to arrive in Salamine, where King Theuter the Brother of King Thelamon was. This King heard say, that Dyomedes was culpable of the death of his Brother, with U-lisses: wherupon he commanded that Dyomedes should be taken. But Dyomedes hearing thereof, fled from thence. R. Demophon and King Athanas being arrived in their own Lands, were banished in like manner. Then they arrived in the Land of Duke Nestor, which received them with great joy. These two Kings purposed to go into their Lands with men of Arms, and take vengeance on their people. But Duke Nestor blamed them thereof: and counselled them, that they should first receive them for their Lords, and promise them great liberties. Thus did they as Nestor counselled them: and it was not long after, but their people received them.

Whilst Eneas abode in Troy to repair his Ships, he endured many assaults of his neighbours, that would have taken the remnant of the Trojans. Forasmuch as he could not abide longer then his term assigned by the Greeks, he assembled the Trojans and counselled them, they should send for Dyomedes to be their King, and said, he would come willingly, forasmuch as he was driven out of his Country: and he was both wise and valiant. So they sent to seek Dyomedes, and found him: who came and found the Trojans besieged by their neighbour Nations. Eneas then prepared to battel: in which Dyomedes bare himself so valiantly, that he took some prisoners, and hanged many as Theeves. In the fifth battel, he behaved himself so, that he got the upper hand of his enemies, and conquered them all: so as there was none of his neighbours that durst assail the Trojans.

During these things the many of Eneas was made ready, wherupon he took shipping with Anchyses his Father: and being at Sea they resolved to go and seek an habitation where the Gods and Fortune would assign them. During their adventures, many perils happened, and rowing at random, they sailed by Hellepont, from thence to Tuscan in Italy. From whence they sailed to Carthage, and again to Italy. The story whereof who list to peruse, let him read Virgil.

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When Ecce the wife of Dyomedes knew that the Trojans had entertained Dyomedes, and that he had persecuted their enemies, she doubted that Dyomedes would take vengeance on her. She counselled with her people, and by their advisement sent for him to come unto her: who came, and had good entertainment. In like manner did sundry Lords that had been killed, return again to their Tribes, and enjoyed their old Seigniories, as many as had escaped the danger of the Sea.

CHAP. XXIX.

How *Horestes* Son of King *Agamemnon*, cruelly avenged himself for the death of his Father. And how King *Ulysses* after sundry perillous adventures, returned to his Country.

Then *Horestes* Son of King *Agamemnon*, who was about twenty and four years of age, and brought up under King *Idumeus*, was by *Idumeus* made Knight, at whose Knighting was great feasting. Then *Horestes* prayed him that hee would help him to revenge the death of his Father, and to recover his Lands again. Whereupon *Idumeus* delivered to him a thousand armed men. And *Horestes* gathered out of other places, another thousand: so going toward *Michmas*, he went by *Trasim* where *Forensis* was Governour, of whom he got an hundred followers: this did *Forensis* for the hatred he bare to *Egistus*, because the said *Egistus* having espoused his Daughter, forsook her for the love of *Clytemnestra*. So he joyned with *Horestes*, to make war against *Egistus*. This expedition was taken in hand at the beginning of May. When they came before *Michmas*, those that kept the City would not yield it. He then besieged it round: for *Horestes* had answer from the Gods, that he should be avenged of his Mother, with his own hands, albeit she was closed within that fortified City. *Egistus* was not at this time in that City, but was gone to procure aid from other places, against the coming of *Horestes*, by the instigation of his wife *Clytemnestra*.

When *Horestes* understood thereof, he secretly layed a great Ambush of Armed men, to surprize *Egistus* in his return, and therewith gave fresh assaults, to the City: which being but ill

Fortified was taken after fifteen daies siege: who appointing his men to keep due watch, that none should go out nor in at the Gates, went himself to the Palace Royal, where hee took his Mother committing her to prison, and caused to be apprehended all that were any way guilty of his Fathers death. The same day returned Egistus, with his new aids, thinking to have gone to the rescue of the City: but by the way he was taken by the Ambush of Horestes, who slew all his men, and bound his hands behind him.

On the morrow, Horestes caused his mother Clytemnestra to be brought before him stark naked, with both her hands bound, whom as soon as ever he saw, he ran at her with his Sword, and first he cut off her two Paps, and after slew her, then hee caused her body to be drawn into the fields, and there to be left for the Birds of the air to devour. Then he made Egistus to be stripped, and drawn naked through the City, afterwards to be hanged, in like manner dealt he with all those that were found to have been culpable of his Fathers death. This vengeance took Horestes, for the death of good King Agamemnon his Father.

Menelaus having endured many perils by Sea, at length arrived in Crete, having with him Helen his wife: who hearing of the death of his brother, and how cruelly Horestes had put his own Mother to death, was sore displeased with his Nephew. At that time came unto Menelaus the greatest nobles of Greece, to see her, for whose sake all the Greeks had suffered so much trouble and vexation. From Crete, Menelaus sailed to Michmas, and told Horestes that he was not worthy to be neither K. nor Governour there, for that he had so cruelly put to death his own Mother. Whereupon Menelaus assembled at Athens all the chief Nobles of Greece, to deprive Horestes of his Reigne and Government, for the tyrannous murdering of his Mother. Horestes excused himself thereof, saying: that the Gods had appointed him to do that which he had done.

At this the Duke of Athens rose up, and offered to be Champion, in maintaining Horestes his cause against any that would withstand it: which Challenge of his being by no man accepted, Horestes was judged as guiltlesse, and suffered still to enjoy his King.

Kingdome. But upon this quarrel Horestes conceived such mortal hatred against Menelaus his Uncle, that he after wards bare great evil will to him. Notwithstanding King Idomeneus came within a while to Michinas, and reconciled them each to other, that Horestes took to wife Hermione the daughter of King Menelaus and of Helen. Whereat Erigone the daughter of Egistus and of Clytemnestra had great sorrow, that she hanged her self, being grieved that Horestes prospered so well.

During these affairs, Ulysses came into Crete, with two Merchant-ships, for he had lost all his own, and the chief of his goods by Pyrats. After which losses, he arrived in the Country of King Thelamon where he lost the rest of his goods, and they of that Country, would have hanged him, if hee had not by his cunning escaped their hands. After that he arrived in the Country of R. Manlus, who hated him for the death of his Son Palamedes: yet there he so handled the matter by his industry, that he got from thence. At last coming again into Crete, hee was kindly entertained by R. Idomeneus, who wondred to see him in so poor a case, demanding of all his adventures, how he had sped since he last departed from Troy. To which Ulysses replied, how great perils he had passed by Sea, and how he had lost all his men and goods, that he brought from Troy. R. Idomeneus had pity on him, when he heard these things, and gave him honourable entertainment, as long as he would stay. When hee would depart into his own Country, Idomeneus gave him two ships, furnished with all things necessary for his voyage, and with great plenty of riches, requesting him that he would take his way by the King Alcinous to whom he should be very welcome.

This Ulysses departing from Creet came unto R. Alcinous who received him joyfully, and was much delighted with his communication. There Ulysses told of Penelope his wife, how many noble-men had requested her love, yet none could obtain it, but she still abode constant and how certain of his lands were unjustly detained from her during his absence: the truth of which, his Son Ulysses Thelamonious coming thither assured him thereof. Whereupon Ulysses prayed Alcinous that he would accompany him to his Realm with a great company of armed men,

men, to help him again to his right. To which Alcinous willingly agreed. So they sailed by Sea, and on a night arrived in his Country, and coming to the houses of his enemies, slew them all, on the morrow after, Ulysses came to his Pallace, where he had Royal entertainment, of all sorts of people: but especially Penelope his wife made great joy for his coming, which she had long desired. His people then came from all places, with many rich presents, to welcome him home. Great was the joy, and most honourable the entertainment that Ulysses had at his return shewed him. Then he dealt with King Alcinous, that he gave to his Son Thelamonius, his daughter Nausica to wife. The wedding being celebrated with great solemnity, Alcinous departed home again, into his Country, leaving Ulysses quietly possessed in his Realm.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the dealings of *Pyrrhus* after his return from *Troy*: and how *Horestes* the Son of *Agamemnon* slew him at *Delphos*, for that he had gotten away *Hermione* his Wife.

PYRRHUS the Son of Achilles, and of Dyadamis, daughter of Lycomedes, which Lycomedes was Son to Acastus an old King, and greatly hated of Acastus his Grandfather by the mother side. It is not recorded how this hatred grew. But this Acastus having driven Peleus out of his Kingdome of Thessaly, laid wait to have slain Pyrrhus in his returne from Troy.

Pyrrhus passing through many perils at Sea, was driven by foul weather, to cast most part of his riches hee brought from Troy into the Sea: and arriving at Molosse he going ashore, was given to understand, that K. Peleus his Grandfather, by the Father-side, was exiled from his Kingdome by Acastus, and that many Ships were hired to lye in wait to slay him: whereat he was sore displeased. King Peleus then knew not how to save himself, because Philistines and Menalippus the two Sons of Acastus, sought by all means to slay him. In the end Peleus remembered him of an old building, that stood half a mile from the City of Thessaly, between the Sea and the City: this place was

was encompassed about with Rocks and walls, having great Cellars under ground, into which by a little hole grown over with bushes, a man might go.

Into these Caults King Peleus got him, and there he abode until the return of his Nephew Pyrrhus from Troy, by whose good help, he trusted to avenge himself of his enemies. For whose coming he often went to look on the Sea coast. When Pyrrhus with his Ships were landed, he addressed himself to Thessalie, against R. Acastus: and the better to atchieve his purpose, he sent his two Secretaries, the one called Crispos, and the other Adrastus, to olie Allandrus, a man of great honour in Thessalie: (which Allandrus was a great friend both to him, and to Peleus) for to have his counsel and help. The Messengers having ben with Allandrus, returned to Pyrrhus, assuring him of his friendly aid. Whereupon Pyrrhus hoisted Sail, and making towards Thessalie, they were by a sudden Tempest driven in at the Port Sepeliadim, half a mile from Thessalie near about where Peleus kept in the Caults. Then Pyrrhus went ashore to rest himself, and take fresh aire, and by chance he went walking to the Cave where Peleus was hidden: and passing along the bushes, he fell into the hole, where was the descent into the Cave, where he found Peleus his Grandfather. Peleus knowing him by his countenance, for he resembled much his Father Achilles, embraced him joyfully, and made known unto him all his misfortunes, and the wrongs that he had sustained by the means of Acastus, and his Sons. Upon which hereof came to Philistines and Menalippus the Sons of Acastus, who were on hunting in a Forrest there by. Then Pyrrhus apparrelled himself in beggerly apparrel, and leaving his Grandfather with his Ships, went alone with his sword into the Forrest, where he met with Philistines and Menalippus, who demanded of him, what he was. Pyrrhus said, he was a Grecian, that returning from Troy, in company with 500. more had escapen his life from Ship-wrack, and lost all that he had in the Sea, being now driven to beg for his sustenance: wherefore hee did beseech them, if they had brought any victuals with them, they would give him some thing to eat. The two brethren said, that he should abide with them: which thing he granted.

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Upon this parley a great host came running by them, at the sight whereof Menalippus put spurs to his horse and followed on the chase: and immediately Philistines alighting off his horse to rest himself, Pyrrhus ran him thorow and slew him: and Menalippus afterwards returning again, was also slain by Pyrrhus. Thus Pyrrhus slew his two Uncles, the brethren of Thetis the Mother of Achilles his Father. Passing from thence, hee met with Chinaras, one of the household of Acastus, of whom demanding where the K. Acastus was: and understanding that he was hard by, he slew Chinaras, and going in haste to his ship he arrayed him in precious robes, and so came back again to the Forrest: and meeting with King Acastus, the King asked him who he was: I am (said he) one of the Sons of King Priamus of Troy, who now am Prisoner to Pyrrhus. Where is Pyrrhus (said the King) he pointed him toward the Sea. And as hee was looking toward the Sea-coast, Pyrrhus drew his sword and would have slain him, had not Thetis been, who knew Pyrrhus, and cryed out saying: Ah dear Nephew what wilt thou do? Wilt thou kill my Father as thou hast killed my two brethren, thy Uncles: and thus saying, she caught him fast by the armes, that he was about to strike withall. Then Pyrrhus replied saying: the King Acastus thy Father, hath wrongfully killed K. Peleus thy Husband: let him restore him unto his right and I will save his life. King Acastus was content therewith: then a peace was concluded betwixen them all thre, and they lived well together. After this, Acastus said to Peleus, I am old, and can no longer govern this Realm: and those are gone that should have succeeded mee in this Kingdome. Therefore if it please thee, let Pyrrhus my dear Nephew take on him the Government. Peleus was well contented: and then was commandement given to all the Barons of Thessaly, that they should do homage to Pyrrhus as their King and Sovereign: whereto the Barons with great joy and liking accorded. Thus was Pyrrhus crowned King of Thessaly and esteemed the most rebovted King in all Greece. Idumeus King of Crete dyed shortly after, leaving behind him two Sons, Merian and Loarca. Loarca dyed shortly after his Father, and Merian enjoyed the Kingdome. The lame

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nias the Son of Vliffes had a Son by his wife Naulica, named Deiphebus.

After all these things accomplished, Acastus went and buried his two Sons in Thessaly, by the consent of Pyrrhus: and when Pyrrhus was promoted to his Royal dignity, he became enamored of Hermione daughter of Helen, and wife to Horestes. Per he so courted, and allured by so many enticements, that he got her away from her Husband into Thessaly, and took her to his wife. Horestes was sore grieved at this injury: yet he durst not assail him with battel in his own Realm, but said he would ere long be avenged of this indignity, as soon as time would serve: shortly after that, Pyrrhus went to Delphos, to give thanks unto his God Apollo, for the good success he had obtained in Thessaly, in revenging his Fathers death, and getting the Kingdom: and leaving in his Palace behind him Andromache, sometime the wife of Hector, and Laomedon her young Son, in his absence it was found, that Andromache was with Child by Pyrrhus, whereat Hermione took displeasure, and sent word to Menelaus her Father, how Pyrrhus for the love of Andromache had forsaken her, requesting him, that during the absence of Pyrrhus at Delphos, he would come and kill Andromache and Laomedon her Son. At her request Menelaus came, and with a sword ran at Andromache, who caught in her arms Laomedon her young Son, and ran into the City crying for ayd. Upon sight hereof the City rose in arms, to defend Andromache and her young Son from the slaughter: whereupon Menelaus was forced to retire into his Countrey, without achieving his purpose. When Horestes understood of Pyrrhus his being at Delphos, he went with all speed thither, and slew him with his own hands. Thus did Horestes recover again his wife, and carried her into his own Realm. When Pyrrhus was dead, Peleus and Thetis took Andromache that was with Child by Pyrrhus, with her little Son Laomedon, and sent them to the City of Molossia, where Andromache was delivered of a goodly Son, which she named Achilleides. This Achilleides when hee was grown to years, holpe his Brother Laomedon to bee King of Thessaly, and willed for his sake, all the Trojans should be set

free. Here the Story saith, that the Sister of King Menon (which Menon, Achilles slew before Troy, and whom King Priamus buried by his Son Troilus) came in very costly apparel to Troy, and opening her Brothers Sepulture, took out his bones: which so soon as she had, she with them vanished suddenly, no man knew which way. And it is said, that either it was a Goddesse, or the Daughter of a Goddesse.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of a Vision that *Ulysses* had in his sleep: and how *Thelagone* the Son of *Ulysses* by Queen *Circe*, came to seek *Ulysses* and slew him, not knowing who he was.

AS *Ulysses* was sleeping on his bed, he saw a vision, in which there seemed before him, a wonderfull fair creature, the most beautiful that ever he saw, which he would faine have embraced, but the Image would not suffer him. And he going after it, the Image asked him, what he would have: he answered, that he was desirous to ioyne with it in carnal copulation. Then said the Image: Oh a woful conjunction will this be, for thereupon one of us must dye. Moreover, to him seemed, that the Image held a Spear, about the head was a pensil cunningly wrought all over with fishes. And to him seemed, that the Image departed away and said: this sight betokeneth destruction that shall happen to us two. When *Ulysses* awaked, he was troubled to think of his dream, and being desirous to know what it might signifie: he sent unto the Soothsayers of his Realm, to enquire what this Vision might presage: who having considered thereof, said: that his own Son should kill him. Upon this, he fearing his Son, caused him to be apprehended and surely kept. Afterward he made him to dwell in a Castle, that stood alone, where with a few of his trusty friends and servants, he spent the time: and this Castle none might come unto but those few of his own retinue: and they not to passe or re-passe but at certain times, by a draw-bridge and a watchet, the Castle being wafred round about. Now it had so fallen out before, that in his return from Troy, *Ulysses* had arrived in an Isle where *Circe* was Queen and

Gobe four,

Governour, which was the cunningest woman in the world in
 enchantment.

This Circe by her witchcraft made Ulysses stay with her a
 time at his returne, and conceived by him a Son, whom she na-
 med Thelagonus. And about the time of Ulysses his dwelling
 in his Castle: Thelagonus being grown to ripe years, and being
 a stout young man, would needs know of his Mother, who was
 his Father. After much intreaty he told him, who was his Fa-
 ther, and where he did dwell.

Thelagonus very glad hereof, and desiring to see his Father,
 travelled forthwith to Achaia, and hearing where Ulysses dwelt,
 he went thither: and coming on a Monday morning, he request-
 ed those that kept the bridge, that they would let him go in to
 speak with Ulysses. The Porters would by no means yield ther-
 to, but thrust him back churlishly whereat he taking displeasure,
 struck one on the neck with his fist, and beat him dead, and setting
 upon the other, cast them all off the Bridge, whereupon they
 made a great cry: insomuch that the people of the Castle arm-
 ed themselves, and came and assailed Thelagonus. He seeing that,
 leapt to one, and wrung his Sword out of his hand, wherewith
 he slew fifteen in short space, and was himself hurt in many pla-
 ces. Whereupon the uproar grew more and more: and Ulysses
 doubting it was his Son Thelamonius, who had broken out of
 prison, came running out with a dart in his hand, which he flung
 at Thelagonus, and hit him, not knowing who he was, and hurt
 Thelagonus a little.

Thelagonus feeling himself hurt, flung it again at Ulysses
 (not knowing who he was) with so great force, that hitting him,
 he fell down to the earth. Then Ulysses being in great pain, (re-
 membering himself of his fore-said Elision,) demanded of him
 what he was, saying, I am Ulysses. Thelagonus hearing this,
 fell to great lamentation, and said. Alas wretch that I am, I
 came hither to see my Father, and to live sorrowfully with him, and
 now I have slain him. Thus saying, he fell down in a swoond:
 and when he was come again to his understanding, he rent his
 cloaths, beat himself about the face with his fists, and went to
 his Father, and fell down weeping before him, and said: I am
 Thela-

Thelagonus thy unhappy Son, whom thou begottest on Queen Circe: I pray the Gods that they will suffer mee to dye with thee.

When Vlisses understood this, hee sent for Thelamonius his lawfull begotten Son, who presently coming would have slain Thelagonus, to revenge his Fathers death. But Vlisses said, not so, for he is thy brother: be ye reconciled together, and live and love as brethren. When was Vlisses carried into Achaea: where within three daies he dyed, and was by his Son honourably buried. After whose death, Thelamonius his Sonne succeeded in that Kingdome, who kept with him Thelagonius his brother for the space of a year and a half, making him knight, and honouring him greatly. At length being often sent for by Circe his mother, he returned to her into the Isle Aulides, having received many rich presents at the hands of his brother. And Circe dying shortly after, Thelagonus enjoyed her Kingdome, and reigned in the said Isle three score years. Thelamonius was fourscore and thirteene years old at the death of Vlisses his father, and reigned afterwards, much increasing his Seigniorie, three score and ten years.

In this wise Dares finished his booke of the siege of Troy, and speaketh not of their further adventures: and as much as is contained in the History before written, is also found to have been recorded by Dictes, the Greek: and in most things both their Books agree.

Dares in the end of his booke writeth thus, that the siege of Troy endured for the space of ten years, ten months and twelue daies: and that the number of the Greeks there slain was eight hundred and six thousand fighting men: and the number of the Trojans, slain in defence of themselves and of their Countrey, was six hundred fifty and six thousand fighting men. He saith, moreover, that when Eneas departed from Troy into exile, he carried with him two hundred ships: and that Antenor had with him away five hundred Souldiers, and all the rest that were escaped went with Eneas.

The said Dares further more reporteth in the latter end of his Booke, by whom the most noble Kings and Princes of the one

part and of the other were slain: and he saith, that Hector the most famous Prince of Chivalry in the world, slew with his own hands in good and loyal fight, eighteen Kings: not with treachery or subtill devises, but by his prowesse and valour: the names of which Kings do here follow; That is, King Archilogus, R. Prothelchlaus, R. Patroclus, R. Menon, R. Prothenor, R. Archimenes, R. Polemon, R. Epistropas, R. Ecedius, R. Dacrius, R. Polixenus, R. Phylbus, R. Amphypas, R. Genutus, R. Polibetes, R. Blumerus, R. Samus and R. Examptus. And Paris he slew Pallasmedes, who was Emperour of all the Greekish Host, R. Achilles, and at last R. Ajax: and therewithall Ajax slew him also. Eneas slew R. Amphimachus, and R. Nercus. Achilles slew R. Cupernus, R. Yponetus, R. Plebens, R. Aulicrus, R. Cimoneus, R. Menon, and King Neptolemus.

Also he slew Hector at unawares, and Troylus, whom he caused his Myrmidons to beset round about. Pyrrhus the Son of the said Achilles, slew the Queen Penthasilea in fight: he slew also cruelly and tyrannously, the noble King Priamus. He slew moreover Polixena, the fairest Maid in the world. Dyomedes slew King Antipus, R. Escolius, R. Prothenor, and King Obriueus.

Now thus I am come to the finishing of this present book, which I have translated (though rudely,) out of French into English, at the commandement and request of my right gracious and redoubted Lady and Mistresse, the Lady Margaret, Dutches of Bourgony Lotheicke, and of Brabant, &c. And forasmuch as I am weary of tedious writing, and worne in years, being not able to write out several books for all Gentlemen and such others as are desirous of the same, I have caused this book to be Printed: that being published the more plentifully, mens turns may be the more easily served. And as for the sundry Authors that have written of this matter, namely, Homer, Virgiles and Dares, albeit their writings in many circumstances do disagree, yet in describing the Destruction of Troy, they all affirm it to have been in manner as is said, utterly ruined and laid waste for ever, with such a wonderful Effusion of the blood of so many worthy King, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons and Knights,

and

and such an exceeding number of souldiers, as here is mentioned.

And looke what pleasure or commoditie men reape by perusing this Book, let them transerre the praise and thanks due therefoze, (next to almighty God) unto my soveraign right gracious Lady, who not onely caused mee to undertake this translation, but hath also bountifullly rewarded mee for my labours. To whose good liking I humbly Dedicate this work: beseeching her Grace, and all that shall read the same, to accept in good part my simple endeavour herein. And I (most humbly pray unto Almighty God) that the example of these cruel Wars and dissolution of this famous City, may be a warning to all other Cities and People, to flye Aultery, and all other vices, the causes of Wars and Destruction: and that all true Christians may learn to live godly, and in Brotherly love and concord together, Amen.

Pergama flere volo, Fata Danais, data solorum
Solo capta dolo: capta, redacta solo,
Causa malitalis, Meritrix suae exitialis:
Foemina lethalis, Foemina plena malis.

Si fueris lora: si vita sequens bona tota:
Si eris ignora, non eris absque nota:
Passa prius Paridem, Paridis modo, Thesea pridem:
Es factura fidem, ne redeas in idem,
Rumor de veteri, faciet ventura timeri,
Cras poterunt fieri, turpia sicut heri,
Scena quid evadis, morti qui cetera tradis?
Cur tu non cladis, conscia clade cadis?
Foemina digna mori, re-amarur amori prioris:
Reddita victori, deliciisque thori.

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 21. Of a Vision that Nestor had in his sleep and how Thetis the Son of Peleus by Queen Cyrene, came to seek Nestor and slew him, not knowing who he was. 124.

22. Of many battles that were fought on both sides: and certain Times of the death of Hector, whom Achilles slew against his promise, and drew at his heels till the night. 128.

FINIS.

23. How Hector the Son of Duke Prius, in the Temple of Apollo and how Achilles and Nestor each other in battle. 132.
 24. How Queen Penelope came from Achaia with a chariot and horses, to the funeral of Hector, and how many Greeks and Trojans were slain by Pyrrhus the Son of Achilles. 137.

25. How Achilles and Hector fought together to deliver the City into the Greeks by Treason, and did it with colour of peace. 142.
 26. Of his Battle with Hector, and how the Trojans were driven from the City, and gave it to the Greeks. 147.

27. How the Trojans were driven from the City, and gave it to the Greeks, and how the Greeks brought the Temple of Pallas being full of men of Arms: and how the City of Troy was taken and burnt, and the King Prius slain. 152.

28. Of the dissolution that was moved because of the Prius, and how the City was moved, and how the City was taken and burnt, and the King Prius slain. 157.

